WEEKLY COURIER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, one year........$2 50
[illegible] copies, one year........11 25
[illegible] copies, one year........20 00
extra copy sent gratis for every club of ten.
☞ Payable always in advance.
☞ Remittances may be made by Mail at our risk.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 21. WHOLE NO 1,076 — LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867. — NEW SERIES NO 25

THE DAILY COURIER

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, by mail........$12 00
For six months, by mail........6 00
For three months, by mail........3 25
For one month, by mail........1 25
☞ Payable always in advance.
☞ To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents payable to the carrier. To News Agents at 3 cents per copy.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - MAY 29, 1867.

The Release of Jefferson Davis.

Jeff. Davis has been released on bail, after two years' imprisonment. He will go free without punishment, and thus will end the great farce that has been enacted for two years past in this country. Even in the chief traitor rebellion must be made honorable. The rebels have triumphed again. Let them take courage; before long they will have the pleasure of driving all Union men out of the country, or of shutting them up in prison. The end of the rebellion is the triumph of the rebels.

We give the above from the Lexington Statesman by way of showing the spirit in which a Kentucky Radical editor, surrounded as he is by the humanizing influences of Democracy, can yet look upon the tardy action of the authorities in at last releasing Hon. Jefferson Davis. At the North some of the members of the dominant party have recently undergone a change of sentiment on this subject, which, if a genuine heart-conversion, has not been surpassed since the days of Saul of Tarsus. The Lexington editor, however, it will be seen, knows neither change nor shadow of turning. He stands to-day precisely where Butler and Logan stood, when, boiling over with anger and revenge against Mr. Davis and the rebels, they proclaimed that they had "forfeited every right except to be hanged."

While we willingly accord to Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and others credit for disinterestedness and generous motives in all they have said and done touching the matter in question, we are of opinion that the animus which prompted the paragraph we have quoted is that of more than ninety nine hundredths of the politicians and leaders of the Radical party, though policy constrains some of them to set up a false show. It is not our desire to judge harshly, but we have long since ascertained that it is far safer to judge men by their acts than their professions.

It is true, as the Statesman says, that Mr. Davis "has been released on bail after two years' imprisonment." On the 13th of May, 1865, he was arrested under the reward offered because of his alleged complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, and thrown into a dungeon at Fortress Monroe, subject to the guardianship of the brutal General Miles. The knowledge of the prisoner's character as an upright man, and a christian gentleman, should have prevented any one from entertaining a belief in the possibility of his guilt; and, notwithstanding Stanton's scheming, Holt's subornation, and Conover's perjury, if any at first really entertained so unworthy a suspicion, it was soon removed, the official persecutors finding themselves altogether unable to make out a case. The only evidence against him was that of Conover, and he subsequently admitted that he had been induced to swear falsely.

All thought of bringing the illustrious prisoner to trial on that charge, being necessarily abandoned, he should at once have been discharged. Still, however, he was kept in confinement. The war was ended and no reasonable pretext existed for keeping him. Efforts were now made to get up such other charges as would secure conviction, but these were no more successful than had been the first attempt. All that remained for the Radical leaders was to charge him with treason, and this was done. Mr. Davis and his friends insisted upon a trial, in accordance with that clause of the Constitution which declares that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial," but the demand was unavailing. No trial could be had.

Yes, Statesman, "Jefferson Davis has been released after two years' imprisonment." For two long and weary years he whose great qualities of head and heart had so inspired the confidence of ten millions of people that they constituted him their chief ruler, was compelled to await the "speedy trial" expressly guaranteed him by the Constitution, and has at last been released only because the invention of Radical malevolence is exhausted. For two years the soldier who had won laurels for the American name, the statesman who had become illustrious in council and cabinet in the days when a constitutional government prevailed, the Chief Magistrate of a Confederacy that during four years held at bay the so vastly numerically superior forces of the United States—for two years that man was imprisoned, without law and without trial, within the gloomy casemates of a sea-girt fortress, debarred for the most part from communication with his family and friends or consultation with his counsel, cut off from the common comforts of life and the fresh air and sunshine of heaven, persecuted with the ceaseless tramp of sentinels placed so as to prevent rest or sleep, and a part of the time his feeble and emaciated body borne down by chains. Through two long years his Radical persecutors watched the effect of their cruel and cowardly treatment upon the victim whom they knew they could not convict, hoping anxiously that death would at the same time relieve them from embarrassment and gratify their revengeful malignity. But it was all in vain. He who gave Meshech, Shadrack and Abednego power to pass unscathed through the furnace seven times heated, enabled Jefferson Davis to retain life through all the trials and sufferings heaped upon him by his dastardly tormentors. At the end of that time his persecutors found the public sentiment of the nation would not permit the continuance of the outrage. What was to be done? There was no alternative. He was released.

The prisoner was held to bail for his appearance to answer the charge of treason, when it is predetermined, as the Statesman very correctly observes, that "he will go free without punishment." If, after two years the Radical leaders who had the affair in charge found themselves still unprepared to go on with the trial, it is pretty certain they will never be. The world will naturally inquire why it was, under such circumstances, that a *nolle prosequi* was not entered, and the prisoner suffered at length to go forth untrammeled; but that would have involved a magnanimity and sense of propriety altogether at variance with any part of the proceedings. It was entirely in character to infuse as much bitterness as possible into the cup of freedom tendered, in obedience to an imperative public sentiment, to Mr. Davis. Therefore it is that the indictment for treason is still kept suspended over him. Thus ends, not the "farce," as the Statesman calls it, but the deep drama "that has been enacted for the last three years." By way, we presume of preserving the nullities, the amount of bail required was just the sum paid for the apprehension of Mr. Davis when captured.

Such is the affair which our Lexington Radical contemporary calls the triumph of rebellion, and which causes him in the bitterness of his heart to exclaim, "The end of the rebellion is the triumph of the rebels." If this tardy act of individual justice had come two years ago, and been followed up by conceding to the Southern States their rights under the Constitution, it would have been "a triumph of the rebels" infinitely to the advantage of the nation and of all sections.

☞ We commend to the special attention of every Kentuckian an article, which will be found in another column, drawing a contrast between Kentucky and Missouri. It will be seen that the St. Louis Republican, from which we copy it, assigns the prosperous condition of our State and the calamitous condition of its own to the true cause—the ascendency of Democracy in the one and radicalism in the other. It will also be noted that the Republican draws fully as dark a picture of the atrocious misdeeds of the Radical party in Missouri as we held up to view in an article on the same subject a short time since—the same that excited to such a pitch the venomous wrath of that bitter Jacobin paper, the St. Louis Democrat. We exhort Kentuckians, taking warning from the fate of Missouri, to be ever on their guard against letting the Commonwealth fall under the power of "a band of malignants, adventurers, and renegades, destitute of ability and fearfully destitute of integrity," such as the Missouri Radicals are described, lest the consequence should be in our case as in that of Missouri "such a frightful instance of villainous misgovernment as is scarcely paralleled in American history." It seems almost beyond belief that there should be men in Kentucky who, seeing the blighting effects of Radical ascendency in Missouri and Tennessee, have yet gone into an organization the purpose of which is to place our State in the same condition.

The Negro Population.

That was an unfortunate day for the American people when the dominant party, in contravention of every principle of right and justice, emancipated the slaves of the South. The National Government had no sort of authority for the act except that which power gives, but considerations of right or constitutionality, have little influence with those in whose hands the control of national affairs has been for the last six years.

From the peculiar characteristics of the African he is more prosperous and happy in a condition of bondage than any other. This has been demonstrated over and over again. It is too late, however, for the discussion of this topic to be of any practical utility.

The freedom of the negroes having become an accomplished fact, the proper course would have been to leave them to the management of those who understood them. At first it seemed that this was to be done. The former master, understanding the nature of his late bondman better than any one else could, succeeded in getting along under the new order of things better than could have been expected. Habits of obedience and industry, under judicious management, made the freedmen, with comparatively few exceptions, useful members of society. Had the Radicals not again interfered all might have been well.

But this did not suit their views. They saw their strength waning at the North, and they knew that the present subordinate and unnatural condition of the Southern States must sooner or later come to an end. For the purpose of strengthening their party, and securing its continuance in power, they determined to invest the freedmen with suffrage. They took it for granted that the negroes would vote the Radical ticket. The thing was done. Thus was another great evil accomplished. The prostitution of the suffrage, for partisan ends, to an inferior and degraded race could not under any circumstances, be otherwise than unfortunate. Even this monstrous measure seemed likely for a time, however, to turn out more favorably than could have been anticipated. The same habit of discipline that disposed most of the negroes to conduct themselves with propriety in their new quality of freemen, did not fail them here. If left to themselves, they would, as voters, have acted in concert with those whom they justly regarded as better qualified than themselves to judge of what was for the common interest.

And now came the last and most infamous interference of the Radicals—an interference that should consign its authors to eternal disgrace. They set about banding the negroes together in a party of their own. Emissaries were dispatched to the South to teach the freedmen that the whites were their bitterest enemies, to instil into their minds revengeful feelings for imputed injustice and wrong, and, in fine, to urge on a war of races. These insurrectionary Northern haranguers traverse the South, protected from the resentment they so richly deserve, by the army of the United States.

Thus far the undertaking seems attended with but too much success. Working upon the ignorance and passions of the negro, they have succeeded, in some parts of the South, in making him turbulent and vicious. They have aroused those brutal instincts which characterize the African in his native state. At Mobile, Richmond and New Orleans, the effects of Radical interference have lately been demonstrated. What is to be the result? If the Radicals continue as they have begun, the final issue will be the extermination of one race or the other. If it comes to that, it is easy to foresee on which race extermination will fall.

☞ The freedom of speech and of the press tolerated by the Jacobins, is finely illustrated in the administration of the military government of District No. 1, once known as the State of Virginia. Not long since one of the Richmond papers was threatened with prosecution or suppression if it did not desist from its treasonable talk, which treasonable talk consisted in a very just criticism upon the incendiary speech of Senator Wilson, which was much more treasonable and much better calculated to stir up strife and create disorder than the article which commented upon it. About the same time it was announced that Mr. Pollard would deliver a lecture at Lynchburg, and immediately its delivery was prohibited by an order from military headquarters. This is the most peculiar sort of republican liberty of which history gives any account. Imported Jacobin orators from the North have the monopoly of speech-making. Conscious of the weakness of their arguments, and afraid to grapple in debate with the master-spirits of the South, they sneak behind bristling bayonets and escape discussions which would expose their villainy and hypocrisy under the cover of military orders which muzzle those they dare not encounter.

☞ The Lexington Gazette refers to a report that petitions to Congress are being circulated and signed by Radicals asking that Kentucky be subjected to military control. If there are men so false to the Commonwealth, so recreant to every quality that should appertain to a Kentuckian and a freeman, they don't deserve to live among us, and the sooner they emigrate the better it will be for the country. We should be inclined, out of pure charity, to regard the report as unfounded, had not the utterly demoralizing influence of radicalism been of late so strongly demonstrated. It is known that the Congressional Jacobins long for a plausible pretext to lay the destroying hand upon Kentucky, and it is altogether consistent with the character of a Radical to give it them so far as possible. All for party, nothing for the country, might well be adopted as the motto of this most unpatriotic and revolutionary organization. If the report is true the petitioners will only have their labor for their pains, because, reckless as it is, Congress will not dare to take such a step with reference to Kentucky.

☞ A gentleman from Louisville informs us there is no doubt of the election of Helm, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy in Kentucky for Governor, at the next election.—[Texas State Gazette.

There is something in the above announcement, which, although every word of it is undoubtedly true, reads rather queerly to us here in Kentucky. It is pretty much as if the Gazette had gravely announced that it had the information from the most reliable source that there was no doubt of the coming of Christmas on the 25th day of next December. It is not a whit more certain that Christmas will come on the day in question than it is that Helm, if he lives, will be elected Governor of Kentucky on the first Monday in August. Our Texas contemporary may expect the triumph of the regularly nominated Democratic ticket in Kentucky, by a majority over all opposition, of not less than seventy-five thousand.

☞ A traveling correspondent of the Houston (Texas) Journal, writing from this city on the subject of the gubernatorial race in this State, says that "Helm seems to be the popular candidate, so far as we can learn." We should call this drawing it excessively mild. Helm's election is conceded by all parties by a majority of not less than fifty thousand votes, and in all probability it will reach seventy-five thousand. The prospects of the other candidates are so ghostly that those who nominated them have about ceased to mention their names. There is not one of their supporters who can look a Democrat in the face, and muster up brass and impudence enough to pretend that either of them has a shadow of a chance.

☞ The vote cast for the Radical candidates at the Congressional election was contemptibly small, but it was larger than it will probably ever be again. The fell purposes of the party have become so thoroughly revealed, that people who have suffered themselves to be seduced into blind co-operation with it can no longer be deceived. No man who is true to the Constitution or the Government can be a Radical. No man who is in favor of the supremacy of the white man can be a Radical. No man who prefers republicanism to despotism can be a Radical. No man who is opposed to a war of races can be a Radical.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat proposes Stanton for President, and claims for Missouri the nomination for Vice President. Does it prefer Drake, the renegade; Fletcher, the usurper, or McNeill, the butcher?

☞ The present condition of the Southern States, socially, politically and financially, is the strongest possible commentary on the claim of the Radical party to statesmanship. Riots, by both blacks and whites, starvation of both races on every side, military rule substituted for civil law, negroes voters and educated white men disfranchised, negroes on juries from which white men are excluded, military autocrats issuing their edicts on every subject, ignoring law and exceeding even the extraordinary authority conferred upon them, and prying into the most trivial and insignificant affairs; a country desolated which would pour millions into the national treasury if let alone, at the same time that the resources of the nation are tried to the very limit of ability and endurance to supply the necessities of the treasury, and the people are ground down by taxation almost to bankruptcy, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars of money squandered to sustain this imbecile and iniquitous policy. Is the revenge worth the money it costs. That it is revenge which guides the policy no one can deny. The people of the South are subjugated and non-resistant. They are powerless and they are loyal. They have pledged their faith to the Government, and they are faithful and will continue faithful to their pledges. There is no necessity for the expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to keep them in order. The best evidence of this is the fact that they permit the Jacobin demagogues to speak in their midst, lecture the negro population, and solicit their votes. If they were controlled by the spirit which the establishment of these military governments presupposes they would crush the life out of these despicable vipers as fast as they appeared. The whole system is one of revenge for which the North is compelled to pay an exorbitant price, and from which the South suffers. The revenue which would be derived from the South under a more liberal system is lost, and the money required to carry out the plan of vengeance is worse than thrown away.

☞ We find upon our table a neatly printed pamphlet of 16 pages from the press of Webb & Levering of this city, entitled, "Reminiscences of a Lay Catholic in Kentucky; a Lecture delivered on Sunday evening, May 5, 1867, (Sunday of the Good Shepherd) before the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Louisville, Ky., by B. J. Webb, President; published by request of the officers of the Louisville Conferences, and for the benefit of the Society." It is written in a pleasant and familiar style of narrative, and furnishes many interesting personal recollections of the author of many of the most eminent divines of the Catholic Church in Kentucky, events in their lives and anecdotes illustrating their peculiarities. Among those noticed are the Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, Rt. Rev. John B. David, Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, Rev. Geo. A. M. Elder, Rt. Rev. J. A. Reynolds, Rev. Wm. E. Clark, Most Rev. T. P. Kenrick, and others of lesser note. There is also a well written sketch of the late Bishop Lavialle, with an account of the funeral ceremonies in this city. We have no doubt this pamphlet will be eagerly sought for by the members of the Catholic Church, as well as by many outside of it who are familiar with Mr. Webb's ability as a writer, and who will feel a natural curiosity in regard to these recollections.

☞ Certain Radical correspondents and newspapers speak of their brethren in Kentucky as if they were not altogether satisfied with these. They intimate that there is a lack of nerve among them in not coming up squarely to the open and full indorsement of the principles of their party. They urge them to meet the issues boldly and unequivocally. Come, Rads, your Northern masters order you to speak out. They require you to tell your fellow-citizens of Kentucky that you approve the overthrow of republican institutions and the establishment of despotism in ten of the States, with the prospect of extension to your own and other States. They demand of you that you shall do something more than give a tacit indorsement of universal negro suffrage and the subordination of white men to negroes in the former slave-holding States. They expect of you that you will no longer be content with a silent approval of that latest and most darling scheme of your party, a conflict of races. Speak out, Messrs. Barnes, Baker and Brown, it will not do for you longer to hide your light under a bushel. Sam McKee forbids it. The Cincinnati Gazette and Forney's Chronicle forbid it. Wendel Phillips, Thad. Stevens, and the Devil forbid it.

☞ General T. C. Hindman, in a letter to the Helena Clarion, makes an important suggestion in regard to the protection of the lands along the Mississippi river from overflow. He says that the levees have proved unreliable, and his plan is to create side drains, east and west of the Mississippi, carrying directly to the Gulf so much of its surplus waters that its natural banks will be a sufficient barrier for the rest. For example, a drain across the Cumberland, with a steamboat canal turning its excess into the Tennessee, and another drain and canal diverting the excessive Tennessee waters into the Tombigbee or Chattahoochie, would afford the drain on the east side, and that of the west would be provided by similar dams and canals, turning the surplus waters of the Platte through Grand river, into the Arkansas; those of the latter into Bayou Bartholomew (their ancient channel), and those of Red river and its tributaries into the Atchafalaya. Whether the plan is practicable or not must be tested by actual surveys.

☞ Under the teachings of the Wilsons and Kelleys many of the Southern negroes are beginning to talk loudly of prospective confiscation. That is one of the inducements held out to them by the Radical party. We should like to know whether Col. Barnes and his associates on the Radical State ticket are in favor of taking the lands from the white people of the South to bestow them upon the ebony pets of their party. We should also be pleased to learn whether these gentlemen approve of the action of their party in giving the control of the Southern States to negroes. But of course, as members of the party, they indorse everything of the kind.

☞ The Democracy of Jefferson county, and the First and Second wards of the city, are called upon by their Central Committee to meet in convention at the Court-house in this city on Saturday, June 1st, to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate. For the House we have heard only the names of J. Fry Lawrence, Esq., and Dr. Standford mentioned—both good men and true. For the Senate it seems that Boyd Winchester, Esq., has been pointed to with such singular unanimity that it is not probable he will have a competitor even for the nomination.

☞ The military commander in Texas has issued an order that no man who refuses to take an iron-clad oath that he never had anything to do with the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, shall be permitted to sit upon juries. Honest men will of course no longer expect justice or the protection of what little law is left in that country. Their lives and property are now at the mercy of negroes and white men meaner than the negroes. When will this burlesque upon government end?

☞ Do the Kentucky Radicals approve the action of their party in so arranging things in Texas that negroes alone can serve on juries, whether in civil or criminal cases? Do Col. Barnes and his associates on the State ticket propose, if they are elected, to use the influence of their position toward procuring a similar result in Kentucky? As members of the Radical party they must, of course, indorse its principles and acts.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette heads its telegraphic announcement of the death of Mr. James W. Campbell, the Virginia Sheriff who hung old John Brown, "Death of a Tool of Slavery." This is in very poor taste. Brown was a criminal of the deepest dye, and if he had possessed a thousand lives, their forfeit to the outraged law would have been insufficient to atone for his atrocious crimes. We must not forget, however, that this old negro-thief and murderer is the first saint in the Radical calendar. What a party!

Kentucky Democracy vs. Radicalism.

The arguments employed by the third party in Kentucky are as absurd and ridiculous as their attempts to satisfy the world that they are not drifting directly into radicalism, and that that is not the route and destination they have already marked out for themselves. An excessive credulity might possibly entertain the idea that before the late election the third partyites might have believed that they had some chance of success and that it was necessary to break up the Democratic organization of the State and establish a new party upon its ruins; that they were sincere in their expressed opinion that the triumph of the Democracy here would injure and weaken the party in the North, and thus strengthen radicalism. But there is no excuse for the third party managers now. The election has proved that the party is helpless and hopeless, and not only this, but that the Conservative men and journals everywhere sympathize with our efforts and exult over our glorious and overwhelming victory. The movement to break up our party has turned out a miserable failure and is so recognized by all honest and intelligent men. It has shown itself to be as impotent for good as for harm. Its numbers are too small to excite even a feeling of hostility to it, and, though it is malignant, it receives, as it merits, only contempt.

But still the leaders show a disposition to persist in their folly and continue their attempts to be a disturbing element in Kentucky politics. They proclaim as vehemently now as they did before the election that they, and they alone, are in affiliation with and have the sympathies of the party in the North. They shout lustily over Democratic victories in the North at the same time that the party there is exulting over their defeat. They applaud and indorse the party there, and damn the party here, while the party there endorses the party here and damns them. This is very remarkable, but is none the less true. While the third party men here are bursting their throats with exultant clamors at Democratic victories in the North, the same Democracy are glorifying over the victory here won against the violent opposition of these third party men. Was there ever such a farce?

It is alleged that the Kentucky Democracy is a rebel party, and that the Northern party cannot safely recognize it as a part of its strength; that the men who were its leaders six years ago have been engaged in an attempt to tear the Constitution to pieces and break up the government, and are, therefore, unsafe guides and unreliable advisers. Admitting this to be true, what difference does it make in the present condition of parties and the country? It is conceded that the party in Kentucky are laboring honestly to overthrow the Radical party and restore the Northern Democracy to the control of the government. Whatever may have been the antecedents of Kentucky Democrats, it must be obvious to every reflecting man that the Northern party cannot afford to turn the cold shoulder to them so long as they are the dominant party in the State. If they constituted an insignificant faction, like the third party, it might be policy to do it, but with their forty thousand majority, and hundred thousand voters, they are an element of strength not to be despised or shoved aside. If every charge made against them in regard to their antecedents were true, which is not the case, and every one of them had been in the rebel army, still every patriotic and candid man would be compelled to admit that as allies and citizens they are preferable to the Radical party, for it is not pretended by even the most bitter of their opponents that they now entertain any designs against the Government, nor is it denied that they are struggling to uphold it against the efforts of Radical misrule. The Radicals to whom they are opposed, are, on the other hand, subverting the entire character of our institutions, and if they are successful will leave no relic of that constitutional liberty which we inherited from our revolutionary sires, and under which for near eighty years the country enjoyed such unexampled prosperity.

This is the issue: Democracy or radicalism. Upon it the people must decide. It is not safe, if it was desirable, that there should be distinctions made among those who are fighting in a common cause. A Kentucky Democrat is as much the foe of radicalism as an Ohio or a New York Democrat, and his services in the cause are of equal value. If the Democracy have any other objects in view, either for the present or the future, than the defeat and overthrow of radicalism, they have not yet announced it, and no one has a right to charge it on them. If they were rebels they are not now. The Radicals, who once professed to be Union men, are now confessedly the worst foes of the nation, and men who rebuke the Kentucky Democracy for claiming a place in the ranks of the defenders of the Constitution, at the same time that they profess to be fighting for a common object, are either untrue to the cause which they pretend to advocate, or they are stupidly blind to what is transpiring around them.

The third party is an extinct institution. Its life was as short as its characteristics were idiotic. Its leaders may make a show of keeping up the organization through the present canvass, but the result will show such an overwhelming condemnation of the whole concern by the people in August, that it will be no longer possible to hold the little squad together, and its members will drift into either the Democratic or Radical parties, just as their prejudices and inclinations may lead them.

☞ Information reaches us from Barren county that the Democratic convention which met at Glasgow a few days since to nominate a candidate for the Legislature split on a question of purely local interest—a diversity of sentiment on the county taking stock in a projected railroad. Two candidates were in consequence nominated. We confess to our very great surprise at this intelligence. That Democrats—and Kentucky Democrats—should suffer themselves to become embittered and divided over a dispute about a purely local matter when the nation is going through a life and death struggle, and when if saved it must be by means of the perfect organization of the Democratic party—that such a thing should occur well-nigh passes belief.

In the name of the Democracy of Kentucky and of the nation we protest against this disgraceful affair; and we call upon the Democrats of Barren, as they value their claims to the title, to take measures at once for healing the breach.

A Mexican Radical.

The Liberals of Mexico feel so certain of ousting the unfortunate Austrian Prince, that they have been casting about for the next war, which it seems highly probable they will improvise among themselves. General Gomez has a radical appetite for custom-house incomes, and although peremptorily ordered by Juarez to "disperse" himself from Tampico, he rebelliously and tenaciously holds on to his office, with a lead worthy of the classical animal which hibernates in the first sign of the zodiac. At present, having a force at his command, he maintains his position, but should he be driven forth, the Radical party of this country should secure his services at once. He would be worthy to command the Sixth Military District, as soon as Congress makes it.

☞ All the hotel bars have been closed in Boston, in compliance with the anti-liquor law, which goes so far as to prohibit the sale of beer and cider. How Yankee ingenuity will be taxed to evade and check the law. We venture to say more liquor is sold in Boston to-day than before the enactment of the law. Since the time when virtuous Massachusetts burned witches she has been a lunatic, and, withal, an arrant hypocrite. Spiritualism, abolitionism, freeloveism, and every other abominable ism on the face of the earth, have their home in Massachusetts.

☞ Monday being county court day in Bullitt, there was quite a gathering at Shepherdsville, which was addressed by Judge Jonathan Davis, of Spencer, and Colonel Bryant, of Bullitt, who announced themselves as candidates for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Convention to be held at Mt. Washington. H. M. McCarty, Esq., also made a speech, in which he stated that although his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Legislature, he was not a candidate.

THE GRAND RESULT

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Majority Over the Radicals, 46,042!!

OVER THIRD PARTY, 72,724!!!

OVER BOTH COMBINED. 41,358!!!

We publish in the COURIER to-day the full official vote of Kentucky as returned to the office of Secretary of State, every county being reported except Letcher, which, by the way, does not send its vote in more than once in every five or six years. Our tables have been carefully revised, and we think will be found entirely accurate.

The total vote of the State is 113,473, against 154,014 cast last year.

The Democratic majority over the Radicals is 46,042; over the third party 72,724; over both combined 41,358.

The Third party vote in the entire State, after all the vaporing, boasting and big talk of the consequential gentlemen composing it, amounted to the very insignificant number of 4,689. However, they had candidates in only five of the nine districts of the State, and under more favorable auspices, they might possibly be able to poll one or two thousand more votes. If they organize thoroughly and make an earnest and energetic canvass from this time to August, they may possibly be able to swell their vote so as to amount, in the aggregate, in the entire State, to 6,500 or 7,000.

The following is the vote by Congressional districts, and will be found useful for reference:

	Dem.	Rad.	3d Party.
1st District	9,790	1,780	—
2d District	8,562	2,816	1,155
3d District	7,640	1,201	—
4th District	8,199	2,276	508
5th District	7,129	2,816	730
6th District	9,488	3,839	35
7th District	9,738	1,653	1,396
8th District	7,690	7,163	—
9th District	9,177	7,827	865
	77,413	31,371	4,689

Total vote in 1867	113,473
Democrat over Radical	46,042
Democrat over Third party	72,724
Democrat over both	41,358
Total vote in 1866	154,014
Of which Duvall had	95,979
And Hobson had	58,035
Duvall's majority	37,944
Total vote in 1865 for Treasurer	84,269
Total vote in 1864 for President	92,087

First District.

	1866. Dem. Duvall.	1866. Union. Hobson.	1867. Dem. Trimble.	1867. Union. Syme.
Ballard	1,268	145	944	98
Caldwell	805	468	621	203
Calloway	1,169	133	872	81
Crittenden	526	682	436	381
Fulton	692	58	443	3
Graves	1,588	553	1,345	241
Hickman	872	73	638	10
Livingston	617	113	502	66
Lyon	510	159	339	38
Marshall	999	179	656	109
McCracken	1,098	307	698	204
Trigg	1,091	317	886	95
Union	1,287	175	713	70
Webster	913	325	697	81
Total	15,435	3,717	9,790	1,780

Whole vote, 1866	17,152
Duvall's majority	9,718
Whole vote, 1867	11,570
Trimble's majority	8,010

Second District.

	1866. Duvall	1866. Hobson	1867. Dem. Brown	1867. Third party. Ritter	1867. Rad. Smith
Breckinridge	1,165	811	843	100	264
Butler	590	751	263	99	442
Christian	1,287	844	890	190	439
Daviess	1,951	495	1,663	80	184
Edmondson	219	385	205	95	20
Grayson	709	681	509	257	133
Hancock	674	229	543	37	55
Henderson	1,309	156	1,083	16	61
Hopkins	1,117	517	599	17	216
McLean	586	454	512	73	44
Muhlenburg	889	696	653	50	548
Ohio	1,007	864	769	135	392
Total	11,595	6,888	8,562	1,155	2,816

Whole vote 1866, 18,476; Duvall's majority, 4,710.

Whole vote, 1867, 12,533.

Brown over Ritter	7,407
Brown over Smith	5,746
Brown over both	4,591

Third District.

	1866. Dem. Duvall.	1866. Union. Hobson.	1867. Dem. Hise.	1867. Rad. Blakey.
Allen	725	472	511	82
Barren	1,530	707	1,041	56
Clinton	58	572	128	46
Cumberland	394	394	272	27
Hart	861	780	679	117
Logan	1,706	563	1,534	118
Metcalfe	420	568	316	77
Monroe	295	767	359	378
Russell	207	530	219	95
Simpson	749	181	566	23
Todd	846	438	683	113
Warren	1,600	686	1,302	69
Total	9,391	6,658	7,640	1,201

Whole vote 1866, 16,049; Duvall's majority, 2,733.

Whole vote 1867, 8,841; Hise's majority 6,439.

Fourth District.

Counties.	Congress. 1865. Taylor, U.	Congress. 1865. Harding, Con.	Court Ap'ls. 1866. Duvall, Dem.	Court Ap'ls. 1866. Hobson, U.	Congress. 1867. Knott, Dem.	Congress. 1867. Heady, Third P'ty	Congress. 1867. Taylor, Rad.
Adair	443	597	535	675	435	25	358
Anderson	283	411	877	277	508	18	110
Bullitt	92	591	730	307	442	59	56
Casey	537	581	331	575	230	18	291
Green	858	598	622	510	470	13	140
Hardin	397	916	1552	940	1162	53	263
Larue	135	582	549	588	550	13	176
Marion	277	1065	1098	419	925	20	92
Meade	78	520	902	159	580	23	17
Nelson	32	789	1314	171	567	72	45
Shelby	156	1185	1421	427	976	86	[illegible]
Spencer	27	503	596	198	307	36	[illegible]
Taylor	212	565	448	341	319	4	16
Washington	511	718	786	823	619	38	[illegible]
Total	3652	9427	11768	6260	8199	508	[illegible]

Whole vote, 1865	13,089
Harding's majority	[illegible]
Whole vote, 1866	18,028
Duvall's majority	5,508
Whole vote, 1867	10,981
Knott over Taylor	5,922
Over Heady	7,691
Over both	5,411

Fifth District.

	1866. Court of Appeals. Duvall	1866. Court of Appeals. Hobson	1867. Congress. Grover	1867. Congress. Jacob	1867. Congress. Bullitt
Henry	1,[illegible]7	591	876	534	10
Louisville (Jefferson.)	6,002	3,720	3,765	1,919	710
Oldham	673	286	536	240	3
Owen	2,474	211	1,952	123	7
Total	10,116	4,808	7,129	2,816	730

Whole vote, 1866	14,924
Duvall's majority	5,308
Whole vote, 1867	10,675
Grover over Jacob	4,313
" " Bullitt	6,399
" " both	3,583

Sixth District.

	1866. Dem. Duvall.	1866. Union Hobson.	1867. Dem. Jones.	1867. Rad. Rankin.	1867. Scattering.
Boone	1,505	328	1,118	183	..
Bracken	1,202	733	984	338	9
Campbell	1,889	1,618	1,100	799	..
Carroll	755	168	560	34	..
Gallatin	587	155	362	306	..
Grant	970	682	735	358	4
Harrison	1,586	473	1,361	362	..
Kenton	2,410	1,508	1,700	974	22
Pendleton	1,225	876	920	478	..
Trimble	826	68	648	10	..
Total	12,955	6,609	9,488	3,839	35

Whole vote 1866, 19,564. Duvall's majority, 6,346

Whole vote, 1867	13,332
Jones over Rankin	5,649
Jones over all	5,614

Seventh District.

	1866. Duvall, Dem.	1866. Hobson, Union.	1867. Beck, Democrat	1867. Hanson, th'd p'y	1867. Brown, Radical.
Bourbon	1,317	880	1,016	78	91
Boyle	845	816	667	75	104
Clarke	935	408	763	152	102
Fayette	1,769	824	1,256	151	291
Franklin	1,274	581	848	191	130
Jessamine	779	188	614	73	142
Lincoln	831	579	[illegible]	[illegible]	133
Mercer	1,090	722	951	24	210
Nicholas	1,110	488	1,024	113	298
Scott	1,555	208	[illegible]	107	68
Woodford	887	140	657	62	24
Total	12,378	4,722	9,738	1,396	1,653

Whole vote of 1866	17,100
Duvall's majority	7,656
Whole vote of 1867	12,787
Beck over Hanson	8,342
Beck over Brown	8,085
Beck over both	6,689

Eighth District.

	1866. Court of Appeals. Dem. Duvall	1866. Court of Appeals. Union. Hobson	1867. For Congress. Dem. Adams	1867. For Congress. Union. Rice.
Breathitt	277	288	347	127
Clay	223	661	482	348
Estill	506	811	367	509
Garrard	733	682	710	309
Harlan	87	642	173	567
Jackson	30	523	73	436
Knox	90	987	549	659
Laurel	159	706	309	486
Letcher	....	....	....	....
Madison	1,388	1,067	1,319	707
Owsley	84	690	195	461
Perry	....	....	262	181
Pulaski	508	1,377	1,000	1,040
Rockcastle	257	578	419	275
Whitley	10	1,208	309	608
Wayne	582	613	593	275
Wolfe	304	210	406	195
Total	5,258	10,973	7,690	7,163

Whole vote in 1866	16,231
Hobson's majority	5,7[illegible]5
Whole vote in 1867	14,853
Adams' majority	527

Ninth District.

Counties.	Congress, 1865. McKee, Radical	Congress, 1865. Hurt, Conserv'e	Court of Appeals, 1866. Duvall, Democrat	Court of Appeals, 1866. Hobson, Union	Congress, 1867. McKee, Radical	Congress, 1867. Young, Democrat	Congress, 1867. Green, Th'd Party
Bath	474	503	950	760	567	984	98
Boyd	418	336	555	502	425	421	23
Carter	[illegible]	391	475	861	331	590	57
Fleming	870	871	1153	989	818	1098	114
Floyd	283	174	626	196	217	357	12
Greenup	813	558	464	641	551	156	38
Johnson	620	138	264	617	451	251	17
Lawrence	437	512	[illegible]	627	472	348	111
Lewis	992	511	735	912	931	593	29
Magoffin	294	138	297	280	308	221	8
Mason	831	1124	1734	1047	627	1509	205
Montgomery	198	544	733	813	161	731	116
Morgan	218	136	648	197	269	308	9
Pike	473	17	[illegible]	173	455	458	10
Powell	154	150	212	188	132	157	13
Rowan	208	46	142	240	278	135	3
Total	8163	6241	10166	8843	7827	9177	865

Whole vote, 1865	14,404	Whole vote, 1866	19,009
McKee's majority	1,922	Duvall's majority	1,323

Whole vote, 1867	17,869
Young over McKee	1,350
Young over Green	8,312
Young over both	[illegible]

FAMINE.

STILL GREATER DESTITUTION

Supplies Needed at Once, and Must be Kept up for at Least Thirty Days.

The destitution in the South is increasing, and the cry for bread is heard from quarters every day that have not appealed to us before. The distress is becoming more heartrending and more general. Agents from various parts of the South, many from portions not heretofore heard from, are arriving daily, pleading for food for the people they represent, and each mail brings letters praying for help. The Southwestern Relief Commission has done a great deal of good in sending supplies. Many lives have been saved by the timely donations of our citizens. Letters of acknowledgment, overflowing with thanksgiving for the favors received come to the Commission every day, but the same letters contain appeals for more. The supply, in nine cases out of ten, is insufficient to preserve life until more reaches them, even if it be sent at once. Sections that have been independent of our aid until now are now in utter want. The once wealthy and proud people of the South are now beggars for bread.

Reader, when you sit down to-day at your table, laden with the best food the market affords, even the luxuries that are not essential to life, think of your poor starving fellow creatures who have not so much as a crust of bread to eat, and resolve that you will do your duty by contributing of your abundance to them; and do not acquit your conscience by giving a mere pittance. Secure for yourself the rich blessings of God and the luxury of an easy conscience, by giving according to your means. All that what you possess would not make you so rich if invested in any other way, or if saved for selfish purposes, and it would be the means of doing an incalculable amount of good to those who are suffering for food. Do not delay or the good you would do may be lost by your negligence. Starving women and children cannot await your convenience. Give something to-day, and be liberal.

An agent, we have forgotten his name, from Walker county, near Chattanooga, states that the people are in a worse condition there now than they have ever been notwithstanding the supplies that have been sent them. Although the country was devastated during the war, they never suffered as they do now. They must have corn for man and beast.

Another responsible party from Newton county, Georgia, who was delegated by a mass meeting of the citizens of that county, states that the wealthiest farmers in that section were without a week's scanty supply when he left, and the poorer classes were actually suffering—some dying from starvation. The destitution there is as great as it is in any part of the State. The fourth car-load of provisions has been sent to that county by the Commission, but much more will be needed. The last supply will last them but a few days, and they will need at least six car-loads more to preserve life until their crops are ripe.

Mr. W. Rice, from Morgan county, Ga., late publisher of the "Middle Georgia News," at Madison, states that all are destitute of food and money. Many farmers have turned out their horses and abandoned their crops for want of food. Widows and children are the most needy. Many must starve before wheat ripens unless fed by us. He has known women walk twenty miles or more to get corn, but fail and be compelled to return without a morsel. The wheat crop is doing fine, and it is hoped will soon come to their relief. Mr. Rice is authorized to mortgage any amount of land in that section for corn at $2 per bushel. He says that the corn which has already been sent has saved many lives, and done an incalculable amount of good. He thinks there are at least five hundred persons in his county who owe their lives to the Commission.

Col. John L. Woodward, from Butts county, Georgia, says the people are in the greatest destitution. There are 45,000 people in the county, and fifty per cent. of the population are on the verge of starvation. None have starved, but they have only been saved from death by the timely contributions of the people in the North. They are in great need now, but they only ask for bread. When they eat to-day they don't know where the food for to-morrow will come from. Governor Jenkins states that the continued applications he receives from different parts of the State were so great that he had no language to express himself in regard to it. The destitution is overwhelming.

We give a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Abbeville, S. C., which tells of great destitution there:

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C., May 7, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND: We have received your kind letter of the 27th of April, advising us of the shipment of a car load of corn and a box of meat for the destitute of this district. It is proof that you have not forgotten in their greatest need the poor, unfortunate, miserable creatures down South. The country is in a most distressing condition. All that you have heard does not half tell the tale. Most of the people have nothing left but their pride, and that makes them keep much of their suffering to themselves. You know that to support the war our people exhausted themselves. Then came emancipation and the total loss of Confederate money; all stocks and even debts were made utterly worthless by the inability of everybody to pay. We are the poorest people on earth. Then, add to this that the negroes were demoralized last year and would not work; then pile on this the fact that they steal everything they can lay their hands on, and then, to all this, a drouth last year such as no man in this country ever witnessed before! You can form an idea of it, but I think those who were not here during the war can have no idea of it. We think next month will be the pinch of the matter. The prospects for wheat are good, and if we can get to the 4th of July we are safe. We do not and will not beg of our enemies; we will die first; but when assistance comes to us from our friends, it touches the tenderest cord in the heart. I wish you could see the crowd of those who are the recipients of the bounty. I mean when receiving it; tears of gratitude on every cheek. If you could see it, with your sensibility, you would undoubtedly be repaid for your kindness in sending. Indeed, charity is twice blessed! Indeed, it does bless both those who give and those who receive.

You say something about further supplies, "if they should be required." My dear friend, it is required, but we can not, in conscience, impose upon good nature. There is no doubt about its being needed; but we leave that entirely to our friends.

Receive the overflow of hearts, and please give a thousand thanks for us to your association for their Christian, well-timed charity.

Yours, as ever, S. McG.

WESTVILLE, Dale Co., Ala., May 8, 1867.

Samuel A. Miller, Agent, &c.:

DEAR SIR: * * * This is one of the most destitute localities of the South. Many of the poor are destitute of even dry bread, and are at the point of starvation. If there are any benevolent individuals or associations in your country who are willing to contribute anything for the relief of the suffering, in the way of corn or funds to procure the same, it would be gratefully received by them. Some have not had a bite of bread for themselves or children for several days. Others are trying to keep themselves alive by picking a few berries in the woods. If fifty or one hundred bushels of corn were shipped to Greenville or Columbia, Alabama, directed to me, I would give orders to the most needy for it.

Yours, respectfully, H. P. WAUGH,
In charge of Montgomery Conference.

☞ The tobacco crop in this and adjoining counties, we understand, will be almost an entire failure. The worms are destroying plants in several neighborhoods to such an extent that it is impossible to procure a sufficient amount with which to plant the ground prepared.—[Owensboro Shield, 18th.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reports of the Committee on Publication.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

FOURTH DAY.

The Assembly met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Wm Newkirk.

The Moderator reported a communication signed by certain members in Tennessee, asking for the appointment of trustees for colored schools in that State. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

Also, an overture from Presbytery of Potomac as to the Metropolitan Church. Referred to same committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Dr. Rockwell, chairman of the Committee on Publication, presented the report of his committee, which elicited a lengthy discussion that extended over the hour of adjournment.

The net value of these issues has been—

Sales in the Depository	$64,207 47
Sent to seminaries, authors, editors, &c.	1,115 64
Sales by colporters	39,972 42
Home and Foreign Record	5,576 44
Sabbath-school Visitor	9,363 80
Total	$120,235 77

Which is an increase of $7,261 53 over the issues reported last year.

Of course the above total, which includes credit sales and donations, differs from the Treasurer's account, which exhibits only the cash received.

DEPARTMENT OF SUSTENTATION.

The sums received into the Treasury during the year, from all sources, excluding, of course, the balance on hand at its beginning, is $147,701 52, being an increase of $16,202 62 over the year preceding.

The aggregate expenditures of the year have been $137,340 36, a decrease of $8,870 80.

The amount of cash received from the sale of books, tracts and periodicals, has been $113,907 84, an increase of $16,302 73 upon the previous year.

The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year is $13,131 37.

THE COLPORTAGE FUND.

The receipts for colportage have been $28,760 19, an increase of $2,024 47. The expenditure for colportage have been $28,927 81, exceeding the receipts by $167 65.

The number of churches contributing to the colportage fund has been 697.

This report, as amended and adopted, will be found below the comments of the chairman and other gentlemen, which are here condensed.

Dr. Rockwell called attention to the immense facilities afforded by the secular press in the matter of printing sermons, and suggested the wisdom of arranging in cities for the regular reporting of Sabbath sermons. In that way they would go into the hands of thousands, where now they are only heard by hundreds.

On motion the resolutions of the report were taken up *seriatim*, and seven of them adopted, when the hour for adjournment arrived; and it may be said here that the eighth and last resolution was adopted in the afternoon session, although it is printed in the morning's proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

J. E. Rockwell, D. D., from the Committee on Board of Publications, reported the following resolutions, which, after several amendments, were adopted, as follows:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Assembly has heard, with unaffected pleasure, and devout gratitude to God, of the success which has attended the efforts of the church, through the Board of Publication, to preach the Gospel by means of the printed page, both in the form of the religious papers and tracts, and the more permanent volumes that have gone forth to make up the literature of the church.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the Assembly highly approve the labors of the Board in supplying the youth of our churches with reading, which, in a popular and attractive form, presents the great features of the Gospel, and the great duties of the Christian life.

"*Resolved*, 3. That the Assembly has heard with pleasure of the increase in the circulation of the Sabbath-school Visitor, and the favor with which it is everywhere received; and cordially and earnestly commend it to our church as a most valuable auxiliary in the work of Sabbath school instruction.

"*Resolved*, 4. That the Assembly solemnly calls upon pastors and sessions carefully to supervise the reading introduced into Sabbath schools under their care, and to allow no book, however attractive, to be admitted that teaches for doctrine what is contrary to the standards of our church, and the usages and order which we regard as in accordance with the word of God, and that precedence be always given to the publications of the Board, and that the Presbyteries be enjoined to see that this order is carried out within the churches within their bounds, and to ascertain the extent to which the recommendation is adopted.

"*Resolved*, 5. That it be enjoined upon the Presbyteries under the care of this General Assembly, to recommend in the most earnest manner the introduction of the 'Home and Foreign Record' into every congregation within their bounds, and that the sessions of the churches subtract from the aggregate of their annual subscriptions a sufficient amount to place the 'Home and Foreign Record' in the hands of all our families and pewholders. And it is hereby further recommended that those who have in charge the 'Home and Foreign Record,' consider whether any modification is necessary to adapt it to more than ordinary and general reading.

"*Resolved*, 6. That while the Board is called upon to provide attractive reading for the young, it should be borne in mind that one of the objects of its organization was the furnishing of a sound and healthy Christian literature, adapted to the highest type of Christian culture and experience, and that diligent efforts should be made to circulate works of acknowledged merit, and which the church has ever received as faithful and instructive expositions of Christian doctrine and practice.

"*Resolved*, 7. That the large and increasing distributions of the publications of the Board among the freedmen, and also among many churches of the South which have been impoverished by war, meets the cordial approval of the Assembly, and that our churches be urged to contribute the means of fully meeting the calls which are coming up with increasing earnestness for aid in the supply of our Southern brethren with a sound, evangelical literature.

"*Resolved*, 8. That the Board be directed to consider whether cheap editions of many of their publications may not be issued to use in gratuitous distribution, and for sale in our railroad cars, and along our great thoroughfares of traffic and travel."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly resumed its deliberations at 3 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Sheddon.

It was resolved to reverse the order of the day for Friday and Saturday next. At this time the eighth and last resolution of the series in the report of the Committee on Publication was adopted, and the entire report of the Committee adopted. On motion the order of the day was postponed to hear

THE REPORT ON BILLS AND OVERTURES.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures report:

OVERTURE No. 1—Being an overture from two elders of the Brozean church, Presbytery of Potosi, Synod of Missouri, as follows:

"It is regular for a congregation, when there is no pastor, and a session of two elders, to call a meeting of the congregation and elect a new session without consulting the session of the church, when said election is not made by a small minority of the church?"

The committee recommend the following answer:

"The session of a church should always be consulted with reference to calling a meeting for the election of additional elders, and it is irregular to call a meeting for such a purpose, and proceed to an election, unless the meeting is called through and by authority of the session or some higher court." Carried.

OVERTURE No. 2—Embraces several overtures, viz: From the Presbyteries of Sangamon, Kaskaskia and Saline; from the session of the church of South Amboy, in the Presbytery of New Brunswick, with the advice of the Presbytery, and from Rev. E. B. Roffensperger. All these overtures relate to the same subject, and propound to the Assembly, substantially, this question: Is it inconsistent with our form of government for a specified period only?

The committee regard it a sufficient answer to all persons concerned to refer them to the decisions of the General Assembly of 1835, page forty-two of the Digest.

OVERTURE No. 3.—The committee report "an overture from the Presbytery of Salem in favor of the enactment of a law requiring that in the election of Potosi, none be permitted to vote except communicants in good and regular standing;" also that when any candidate is before a church, the church shall determine whether he shall be called to the pastorate before any other candidate shall be heard.

The committee recommended for answer that in regard to the first point, the enactment of such a law would prohibit a usage quite extensive among the churches, founded upon an interpretation of the present law, which has heretofore been sanctioned by the General Assembly.

It is, therefore, deemed expedient, upon the application of a single Presbytery, to recommend such alteration in the form of government. In regard to the second point it will only be said that the authority asked for is now possessed by each congregation, and may be exercised or not, at its pleasure; while, to make such exercise binding, by positive law, would deprive all congregations of a present liberty, the use of which seems wisely left to their discretion. Carried.

OVERTURE No. 4—Being an overture from the Presbytery of Corisco, requesting a change in the heading of one of the columns of statistics, viz.: substituting the word "persons" in place of "children," in stating the number in Sabbath schools and Bible classes.

The committee recommend that the change be ordered, as soon as convenient, and that Presbyterial reports to the Assembly and the Assembly's statistical tables be made to correspond.

OVERTURE No. 6.—Memorial from the Presbytery of California, respecting unemployed ministers and destitute fields of ministerial labor.

The committee regard the matter contained in this memorial as sufficiently met by the elaborate report read to the present Assembly by Dr. David Elliott, from a committee appointed by the last Assembly, and as therefore calling for no further action. Adopted.

OVERTURE No. 5.—From the Presbytery of Ohio, asking the Assembly to make a deliverance as to the propriety and morality of a use on the part of ministers and church members of the cars on street and other railroads on the Sabbath.

The Committee recommend that this and other kindred subjects relating to the proper observance of the Sabbath, be referred to a committee to prepare a pastoral letter to the churches. Adopted.

OVERTURE No. 8.—A memorial to the General Assembly to drop the name of the Presbytery of Winchester from our minutes, and to extend the boundaries of the Presbytery of Carlisle so as to include the territory formerly covered by the Presbytery of Winchester.

The Committee recommend that the subject be referred to the Synod of Baltimore. Adopted.

OVERTURE No. 9—From the Presbytery of Winnebago, requesting such alteration in the form of statistical reports from Presbyteries as shall require their stated clerks to arrange the churches on the roll in the order of their contributions to the Board of the Church, estimated according to the average per member, the church making the highest average contribution to be placed first; and of the churches making no contributions, the largest in membership to be placed last.

The committee recommend as a sufficient answer that while each Presbytery is at liberty to adopt this arrangement if it shall so determine, it would be inexpedient to enjoin all the Presbyteries to conform to such plan. Adopted.

Overture No. 7 was not reported by the committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report, referred on Friday, recommended its adoption, which, on motion, was done.

The following is an abstract:

The whole amount received by the Treasurer from May 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, was $59,703 15, making, together with $14,255 36, the balance in the hands of the treasurer from the last year, the sum of $73,958 51.

The expenditures during the year have amounted to $65,709 01, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, at the close of the fiscal year of $8,249 50.

The following is an abstract from the several heads of receipts and expenditures:

Balance from last year	$14,255 36
Contingent funds contributed from churches, &c.	3,629 28
Commissioners' funds	278 10
Rev. I. Eastman's bequest, seats, interests, &c.	699 78
Fund for disabled ministers, &c.	27,740 28
Professorships, interest on principal	1,819 04
Scholarships, interest on principal	2,964 99
Students' fund, interest on principal	277 37
Contingent fund, Theological Seminary	690 76
Contingent Missionary fund	373 17
Contingent fund, bonds, not missionary	333 55
Fund for books for pastors' libraries	730 00
Permanent funds paid in	19,050 00
Interest account	597 02
Total	$73,958 51

The expenditures are as follows:

Contingent fund, paid sundries	$3,903 46
Commissioners' fund, paid Commissioners	198 08
Rev. I. Eastman's bequest, paid sundries	699 78
Contingent fund, bonds not missionary	576 90
Contingent Missionary Fund, paid Board of Missions	911 26
Contingent fund, Theological Seminary	690 76
Professorships	2,139 04
Scholarships	2,964 79
Students' fund	277 37
Fund for disabled ministers, &c	27,843 38
Fund for books for pastors' libraries	1,2[illegible]6 94
Permanent funds invested	14,400 00
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, May 1, 1867	8,249 50
Total	$73,958 51

The Committee on Accounts have examined the stocks, loans, bonds and mortgages in the hands of Geo. D. Van Gelder, Treasurer, and vouchers for moneys paid by him, and find the same to be correct, leaving a cash balance of $8,249 50 in the hands of the Treasurer.

M. NEWKIRK,
H. N. BUCK,
Committee on Accounts.

SYNODICAL REPORTS

were called for and were handed in. The committee on these will deliberate on the reports and make their report in due season.

Dr. Morrison moved that a copy of the minutes of the Joint Committee on Reunion, held at New York, be had and placed in the hands of the Committee of Seven of this Assembly. After some discussion this was laid on the table, after which the Assembly took a recess till eight o'clock, to receive the Scotch delegation at the First Church. The session was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FIFTH DAY.

The Declaration and Testimony Matter.

IPSO FACTO COME AGAIN.

The only matter of special interest in the fifth day's proceedings of the Assembly was the following, which we clip from the Cincinnati Enquirer's report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE "DECLARATION AND TESTIMONY."

Rev. Dr. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee on the Declaration and Testimony, read the report of that committee, which was the order of the day, as follows:

The committee to whom were referred sundry papers relating to the division of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, and of the Presbyteries under their care, which has resulted in two sets of commissioners claiming seats in this General Assembly from several of these Presbyteries, and also sundry papers concerning the signers of a paper entitled "A Declaration and Testimony," &c., together with the citation of the said signers, who were summoned by the last General Assembly to appear before the present Assembly, beg leave to report that they have had the matter committed to them under consideration, and have had full personal conference with several claimants for seats, and recommend to the General Assembly for adoption, the following propositions:

I. The ecclesiastical judicatories hereinafter named, are the true and lawful judicatories in connection with and under the care and authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, namely: The Synod of Kentucky, which met at Henderson, Ky., October, 1866, and adjourned to meet, and did meet, in Lexington, Ky., November, 1866, of which Synod the Rev. J. T. Lapsley is the Moderator and the Rev. S. S. McRoberts is the Stated Clerk; this Synod having under its care and authority, and within its ecclesiastical boundaries, the following Presbyteries, viz.: The Presbytery of Louisville, of which the Rev. J. P. McMillan is now the Moderator and the Rev. R. Valentine is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Ebenezer, of which the Rev. J. F. Hendy is now the Moderator and the Rev. R. F. Caldwell is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of West Lexington, of which the Rev. Stephen Yerkes, D. D., is now the Moderator and the Rev. J. K. Lyle is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Transylvania, of which the Rev. G. J. Reed is now the Moderator and the Rev. S. S. McRoberts is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Muhlenburg, of which the Rev. A. D. Metcalf is now the Moderator and the Rev. S. Y. Garrison is the Stated Clerk; and the Presbytery of Paducah, of which the Rev. J. P. Riddle is now the Moderator and the Rev. James Hawthorne is the Stated Clerk; and the several Presbyteries having in their connection and under their care and authority, and within their ecclesiastical boundaries, respectively, the ministers, churches, licentiates, and candidates, belonging to, and claiming to belong to, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The foregoing-described judicatories, namely: the Synod, Presbyteries and Church Sessions, within their respective jurisdictions, are to be respected and obeyed as the only true and only lawful judicatories, possessing the names above recited, within the State of Kentucky, which are in connection with, and under the care and authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; and the Commissioners sent to and enrolled in this General Assembly from the above-described Presbyteries are true and lawful Commissioners.

The Synod of Missouri, which met at Booneville, Missouri, October 10, 1866, of which Synod the Rev. J. P. Finley was elected Moderator, and the Rev. J. L. Paige was elected the Stated Clerk, and which adjourned to meet in Kansas City on the second Wednesday in October, 1867; this Synod having under its care and authority, and within its ecclesiastical boundaries the following Presbyteries, viz.: The Presbytery of St. Louis, of which the Rev. J. F. Fenton is now the Moderator, and the Rev. H. C. McCook is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Palmyra, of which the Rev. A. Steed is now the Moderator, and the Rev. J. P. Finley is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Potosi, of which the Rev. G. W. Harlam is now the Moderator, and the Rev. A. Munson is the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Lafayette, of which the Rev. Charles Sturdevant is now the Moderator, and the Rev. George Frazer the Stated Clerk; the Presbytery of Southwest Missouri, of which the Rev. Wm. R. Fulton is now the Moderator, and Rev. James A. Paige is the Stated Clerk; and the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, of which Rev. —— Pinkerton is now the Moderator, and the Rev. W. C. McPheeters is the Stated Clerk; and these several Presbyteries having in their connection and under their care and authority, and within their ecclesiastical boundaries, respectively, the ministers, churches, licentiates, and candidates belonging to and claiming to belong to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The above described judicatories, namely: the Synod, Presbyteries, and Church Sessions within their respective jurisdictions are to be obeyed as the true and only lawful judicatories, possessing the names above recited, within the State of Missouri, which are in connection with, and under the care and authority of, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and the Commissioners sent to and enrolled in this General Assembly from the above described Presbyteries are the true and lawful Commissioners.

II. While the General Assembly herein declares, as above set forth, that certain Synods and Presbyteries, or bodies claiming to be such, within the States of Kentucky and Missouri, bearing the same name and claiming to exercise rightful jurisdiction over the same churches and people, and within the same territory as those above recognized as lawful, are in no sense true and lawful Synods and Presbyteries in connection with, and under the care and authority of, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, these said unlawful Synods and Presbyteries having been dissolved by their own act, under an order of the last General Assembly, and being now organized in open defiance or disregard of said order; yet, this General Assembly acting in accordance with the decision of the last General Assembly, hereby asserts its jurisdiction and authority over the ministers and churches within, and belonging to, these unlawful ecclesiastical organizations; and the Presbyteries and Synods herein declared lawful, are directed to call, at their next stated meetings, their entire rolls as they existed before these divisions were made. This General Assembly, therefore, directs those ministers and churches belonging to any of the aforesaid unlawful organizations who may desire to remain in connection with the Presbyterian church, under the care of the General Assembly, or who, having withdrawn, may desire to return, to report themselves to the Presbyteries respectively within whose bounds they are located; and the said Presbyteries are hereby directed to receive them in the manner and upon the conditions hereinafter stated, as follows:

1. Upon the appearance in person, or application by letter, of any minister or ministers, who have not signed the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, but who have acted with the said signers, in the aforesaid unlawful organizations, the Presbyterians are directed to enroll them upon their simple expression of a desire to remain in, or return to, as the case may be, the Presbyterian Church, under the care of this General Assembly; and upon the application of any church or churches now embraced within any of these unlawful organizations, the Presbyteries are directed to receive them upon their expression of a similar desire.

2. Upon the application of any minister or ministers who have signed the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, before, during or since the last meeting of the General Assembly, Presbyteries shall require, as a condition of their enrollment, that they subscribe upon the records of their respective Presbyteries, to which they make application, a declaration to the following effect, viz.:

I, A. B., hereby declare my desire to adhere to the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and do now promise to render due obedience in the Lord, to the authority of all its courts, embracing the Presbytery, the Synod and the General Assembly, and to this end was such as the last General Assembly pronounced, the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony to be a slander against the church, schismatical in its character and aims, and its adoption by any of our church courts as an act of rebellion against the authority of the General Assembly. I do hereby disclaim that I had any intention to rebel against or renounce the authority of the General Assembly in signing the 'Declaration and Testimony,' and I hereby withdraw all language deemed by the General Assembly offensive or disrespectful, in which its sentiments are expressed.' In case any ruling elder who is a signer of the aforesaid 'Declaration and Testimony,' shall express a desire to remain in order to return to the Presbyterian Church, he shall be required to subscribe a declaration to the same effect, embracing the session as a court upon the records of the session of the church where he will apply to be enrolled, whether or not he be acting elder in that or any other church; and in case any ruling elder who is a signer, as aforesaid, should now belong to a church not embraced in any of the aforesaid unlawful organizations, whether an acting elder or not, he shall subscribe the same declaration upon the records of the church wherein he is enrolled, as a condition of his remaining in good standing.

The same requirements shall be made as last above specified of any minister or elder, who is a signer of the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, now belonging to any other Presbytery or church in any other Synod than those of Kentucky and Missouri, i. e., to say any such minister or elder shall subscribe the declaration above recited, upon the records of the Presbytery or Session, as the case may be, as a condition of his remaining in good and regular standing.

4. All the lower courts of the church, as Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, are hereby enjoined to see that these directions of the General Assembly are faithfully observed; and if in any case, or cases, arising out of the conduct of the signers of the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, or out of the conduct of any of those, not signers, who have acted with them in organizing unlawful Presbyteries or Synods, any of the lower courts deem it their duty to institute process, they are hereby enjoined to exercise forbearance, and study the things that make for peace and harmony.

5. In case any person or persons belonging to the aforesaid classes now embraced in the ecclesiastical organization herein pronounced unlawful, shall not make application for membership in any of those judicatories under the care and recognition of the authority of the General Assembly, at or previous to the next spring meetings of the aforesaid lawful Presbyteries, the said Presbyteries shall thereupon drop the names of such ministers, and the said churches shall drop the names of such elders from their respective rolls, as having voluntary withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, under the care of the General Assembly, and they shall henceforth be regarded as being no longer ministers in or members of said Presbyterian church; and in case any minister or elder belonging to any other Presbytery or church now in our ecclesiastical connection, who is a signer aforesaid, shall not subscribe the aforementioned declaration, at or previous to the next stated spring meeting of the Presbytery under whose care he is as a minister, or if an elder, under whose care his church is placed, his name shall be dropped in like manner, and with like effect.

This General Assembly deems it proper, furthermore, to declare authoritatively the following principles, and to set forth the following statements, to the end that peace and harmony may be restored to the church at large under its care, and that all persons in its connection may be well and faithfully informed of their duty.

1. While in the provision hereinbefore announced, for the purpose of securing to the church, under proper ecclesiastical relations, ministers, brethren, elders, and churches, whom we regard as having put themselves in antagonism to the just authority of the church, and especially of the General Assembly, this supreme judicatory has endeavored to do this in such a manner as, on the one hand, to recognize and maintain the just authority of the General Assembly, and on the other, to extend the hand of fraternal kindness and welcome to brethren who have erred.

2. The present action severs no one from the church, but leaves the responsibility of final separation upon those who fail to give heed to the provision now and herein made for their remaining in or returning to the church of their fathers, or any organization claiming to be Presbyterian and Synods.

3. The plan now proposed and recommended to this General Assembly for adoption recognizes, on the one hand, the authority of the last General Assembly in citing the signers of the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony to appear before this present General Assembly; while, on the other hand, it remits their case to the lower courts for final disposal in a way which every minister and member of the church must regard as regular, and with the simple requisition that the said signers comply with the terms above specified.

This course does not even require the said signers to renounce the principles of church orders which they affirm they conscientiously entertain, nor is it the wish of the General Assembly to interfere with their conscientious convictions; nor, furthermore, does this plan come in conflict with some good and wise brethren, who have denied, or seriously doubted, while fully adhering to the Church, the competency of the last General Assembly to issue the summons to the signers of the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, to appear at the bar of the present General Assembly to answer for what they have done in this matter. This, however, is clear to the whole Church: that the last and present General Assemblies stand in a very different relation to this whole matter. When the last General Assembly issued its citation to these brethren, such was notoriously the condition of the lower courts, almost universally, in the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, as subsequent events have but too well shown, that it would have been nothing less than vain trifling with sacred interests, which are gravely imperiled, for that General Assembly to have remanded the cases of these brethren to those courts, but now the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, with the Presbyteries in their connection as herein recognized, adhere to the Presbyterian Church through the General Assembly, and there is every reason to believe that the directions herein made will be faithfully executed by them.

4. This General Assembly regards the refusal of many of those cited by the last to appear before the present Assembly, as a gross violation of their duty, while at the same time it respects the conscientious, though, as it judges, the mistaken conviction of duty, which has led them to decline obedience. It duly regards the declarations of some of these brethren, that, in signing the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, and in their declining to obey the aforesaid citation, they intend no disrespect to the General Assembly, but have taken this course because they deem the last and previous General Assemblies to have exceeded their constitutional authority. It ought, however, to be clear to the brethren and the whole church that, when a court of the higher grade and jurisdiction has made a decision or issued an order, it is the duty of all good and law-abiding men to yield it due respect and obedience until it is repealed by the proper authority. This is a principle upon which all good government rests, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, and, without it due recognition, anarchy would reign in church and state. In the present case, according to the principles of our system, no lower court or body of men is competent to set aside the acts of the General Assembly, for it is a court of last resort. If men, from conscientious scruples or otherwise, cannot abide its deliberate, well-considered and solemn decisions, instead of persisting, during a series of years, in open defiance of its authority, they should, as Christian men, and in the exercise of their Christian liberty, quietly withdraw from the Church. From the present condition of things, however, this General Assembly is not disposed to take any further notice of the offense of the signers of the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, or of their refusal to obey the aforesaid citation of the last Assembly, than is provided for in the plan herein set forth—the restoration of peace and harmony, and the return of these brethren to their proper relations in the Church.

5. In regard to the two brethren who have obeyed the citation aforesaid—the Rev. J. A. Quarles, who signed the aforesaid Declaration and Testimony, before the last General Assembly met, and the Rev. W. C. Handy, who has signed it since, and who appears before the present General Assembly, in obedience to a supposed "order of the Synod of Baltimore," this General Assembly expresses its gratification at their manifest obedience, and feels called upon to take no further order in their respective cases, than to enjoin them to repair to their respective Presbyteries, and comply with the requisitions hereinbefore set forth—Mr. Quarles to appear before the nearest Presbytery which adheres to the General Assembly.

Finally your committee have been animated in the measures proposed in this report, simply by a desire to maintain the authority, and restore peace and harmony to the Church, and they are fully convinced that the same desire pervades the bosom of every member of this General Assembly. They only, therefore, in addition, recommend the following resolution, as in their judgment conducive to this end, viz:

Resolved, That upon a motion to adopt this report, if such shall be made, the persons claiming seats upon the floor of this General Assembly, and those cited to appear here by the last General Assembly, shall be heard in discussion upon any part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted

R. L. STANTON, Chairman,
WILLIS LORD,
W. P. BREED,
A. T. RANKIN,
JOHN T. DUFFIELD,
JAMES I. BROWNSON,
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,
D. S. COLLIER,
T. NEWTON WILLSON,
W. S. HILMAN, JR.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT—SPEECH OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Dr. Breckinridge began speaking in a corner of the room, where his remarks were inaudible to the audience, of his agreement, as a general thing, to the report, except the last resolution, which he thought was not sufficiently guarded.

Calls were made from all parts of the house for the speaker to take the platform.

The Doctor said he did not get up to make a speech, and as he was urged and helped to the platform he declared if he had any speech in him at first the brethren would knock it all out of him. [Laughter.] The Doctor, after getting on the platform, said he wished to speak only of the last resolution, in reference to opening the door for discussion for all the men contemplated in this report.

There was no objection to hearing the two gentlemen who had signified their willingness to render obedience to the authority of the Assembly, but he was opposed to opening the way for all these men. He had lived among them, in the midst of their furnace, and had been threatened with death. However much importance they may have attached to his death, the speaker said, they would not have accomplished much if they had killed him. [Laughter.]

He didn't think the brethren of Transylvania ought to be heard under any circumstances. They ought to be satisfied with any act of generosity on the part of the Assembly without being heard.

He would have the resolution explicit, that those only could be heard who had obeyed the citation of the last General Assembly. Here was the paper, called the "declaration and testimony," signed probably by one hundred and fifty persons, and there was a larger number who had not signed this paper, but had issued others at Lexington, Kentucky, and St Louis, Missouri, fifty-four at the former place, and fifty or sixty at the latter; papers worse in their spirit than the declaration and testimony, while they had artfully dodged the consequences of this particular sin, and committed a greater. Now these men were to be permitted to come into the Assembly with their sentiments. It reminded him of a little piece of his own history. He, many years ago, had a little niece, who would cry to come and sit on his knee, and when she got there would say: "My dear, good, old uncle, what a drand old rascal you are." [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. Breckinridge was glad to be in the Assembly, and, if he was excluded, would fight till he died, or get in, if the brethren would let him in. He was a little like an old man in Kentucky, who said he didn't much mind what happened to other people, so it didn't happen to him. [Laughter.] He loved many of these men dearly, though he hated their ways. Some of them were promising men; he would like to have them back again. But there were some old stagers that he would just as soon have stay away. [Laughter.]

Dr Mathews moved to postpone any action at present. The whole report would be published in the daily papers to-morrow, and all the members would have the opportunity of reading it. He hoped the Assembly would wait until the report was published and read by the members, and be reflected on before it was disposed of.

Mr. Smith made a motion to make the report the first order of the day to-morrow.

Dr. Stanton said since this committee was formed, many of these men had conferred with the committee. Complaint had been made that these men were not allowed to be heard at the last General Assembly. As these brethren were here, the committee thought it better that they should be heard. They thought it better to allow this discussion than permit these men to go out into the world, and make capital on the ground that the Assembly had refused to hear them.

Dr. Breckinridge said he had not made the motion for adoption with a view to hurry the resolution through, but it was only under a motion of this kind that the discussion could proceed. After some further discussion, the report was made the second order of business to-day.

The Assembly adjourned with prayer by Mr Rankin.

WASHINGTON.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTS A CERTIFIED COPY.

STANTON FURNISHES IT.

ITS FULL CONTENTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

So much has been said about the spoliation of the Booth diary since the charge was made by General Butler in Congress, that now the people generally, an almost without an exception the leading journals, demand that the book be published, no matter whether its contents be important or unimportant. Upon representing to Mr. Johnson all the circumstances, and of the general demand that the diary be printed, in order that the people may for themselves judge of the facts and merits of the controversy about this book, the President gave his consent that a copy be published.

The President himself, never having seen the diary, had some days ago ordered a certified copy to be made, which was accordingly a few days ago furnished. I am permitted to send you a copy of the record, as certified to by the Judge Advocate:

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1867.

The Secretary of War will please furnish the President with a certified copy of the diary found on the body of J. Wilkes Booth, together with a succinct statement of all the facts connected with its capture and its possession by the War Department.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
May 14, 1867.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the entries contained in the memorandum book found on the person of J. Wilkes Booth at the time of his capture, certified to by General Holt, Judge Advocate General, who has possession of the book, together with his report in relation thereto. The memorandum book was first seen by me about the 26th day of April, 1865, shortly after Booth's capture, and a few hours before his remains reached Washington.

It was brought to my house by Provost Marshal Baker and another person, who was, I think, Lieutenant Colonel Conger. The book was then examined by me in presence of General Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, and was found to contain only the entries certified by General Holt; also some photographs of females. Immediately preceding the entries, some pages appeared to have been cut out, but there was nothing indicating what had been written thereon, or whether anything had been written, nor when or by whom they had been cut out.

Immediately after a careful examination of the book and its contents, it was placed in the hands of General Eckert, in the same condition as when I first saw it, to be delivered to the Judge Advocate General, in whose possession, after its delivery to him by General Eckert, I am informed and believe, it has continued until the present time. The last time I saw the book was some time last winter. It was then before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and was, in all respects, in exactly the same condition as when I saw it first, without any change or alteration, so far as I could discover, in its contents.

General Eckert reported to me that upon receiving the memorandum book from me he sealed it up, and locked it up in his safe, and it continued in his possession until he delivered it to the Judge Advocate General, and that it was then in the same condition as when it was brought to my house by Baker.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President:

The following is a copy of the writing, which was in pencil, found in the diary taken from the body of J. Wilkes Booth:

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Te Amo, April 13-14—Friday the Ides. Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture; but, our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done; but its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart.

I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted "*Sic Semper*" before I fired. In jumping I broke my leg.

I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all our troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country is not what it was.

April, May 8, 1865.—This forced Union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me; I have no desire to outlive my country. This night—before the deed—I wrote a long article, and left it for one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings. He or the Government.

Friday, the 21st, after being hunted like a dog through swamps and woods, the last night being chased by gun-boats till I was forced to return, wet, cold and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair, and why? For doing what Brutus was honored for, what made Tell a hero, and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cut-throat. My action was purer than either one of theirs. One hoped to be great. The other had not only his country's but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country that groaned beneath this tyranny, and prayed for this end, and yet now behold the cold hand they extend to me. God can not pardon me if I have done wrong, yet I can not see my wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little that I left behind to clear my name, the Government will not allow to be printed, so ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy; brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no position in the heaven for me, since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me, and bless my mother. To-night I will once more try the river with the intent to cross, though I had a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington, and in a measure, clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck. I swear before my God but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain upon me. If the world knew my heart, that one blow would have made me great, though I did desire no greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? "God's will be done." I have too great a soul to die like a criminal.

Oh! may He spare me that, and let me die bravely. I bless the entire world. I have never hated or wronged any one. This last act was not a wrong, unless God deems it so and it is with Him to damn or bless me, and from this brave boy with me, who often prays; yes, before and since, with a true and sincere heart was it a crime in him? If not, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me.

Upon a piece of paper found in the diary, and supposed to have been torn from it, is written the following:

My dear—[piece torn out]. Forgive me; but I have some little pride, I can not blame you for want of hospitality; you know your affairs; I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the rebuke and manner in which to—[Piece torn out]. It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony; meeting were bare without it. Be kind to accept the enclosed $5, although hard to spare, for what we have received.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
May 14, 1867.

Respectfully returned with the copy asked for.

The diary purports to be one for 1864, and the leaves cut or torn from it probably contained entries of that year, and were thus destroyed by Booth himself. It is absolutely certain that the diary is in all respects as it was when it came into my hands; and Colonel Conger, who was prominent in the pursuit and capture of Booth, after having carefully examined it in my presence on yesterday, declared its condition to be now precisely the same as when he took it from Booth's body, after he had been shot, the writing in it being the same, and all which it contained.

Conger was examined before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

☞ A Philadelphian says that the invitations of Jay Cook, the government banker, to a party lately given by him, were as follows:—"Guests received at 5:30; dancing commences at 7:30; supper at 10:30."

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - MAY 29, 1867.

Hon. J. W. Stevenson,

Nominee of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, will address the people of the First District at the following times and places:

Henderson, Wednesday, June 5th.
Paducah, Saturday, June 8th.
Blandville, Monday, June 10th.
Clinton, Tuesday, June 11th.
Hickman, Wednesday, June 12th.
Mayfield, Thursday, June 13th.
Murray, Friday, June 14th.
Benton, Saturday, June 15th.
Princeton, Monday, June 17th.
Marion, Tuesday, June 18th.
Smithland, Wednesday, June 19th.
Eddyville, Thursday, June 20th.
Cadiz, Friday, June 21st.
Hopkinsville, Saturday, June 22d.
Elkton, Monday, June 24th.
Russellville, Tuesday, June 25th.

It is hoped the whole people will turn out to him.

GENERAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Official Announcement.

The Committee of Correspondence and Arrangements appointed by the Kentucky Democratic State Convention to make arrangements for a General Convention of the Democracy at Louisville, for the purpose of consultation upon the condition of the country, respectfully report that they have corresponded with leading Democrats on this subject, to ascertain the general sentiments of the Democracy—that a desire has been expressed by many in other States for a large Convention at Louisville on the 4th of July, and that such a Convention would be largely attended from our neighboring States. The Convention contemplated was not, as many have supposed, an authoritative convention representing the whole party, such as the National Democratic Committee might have called, but simply a voluntary gathering on the invitation of Kentucky for consultation, for protest against the progress of tyranny, and for the promotion of harmony and concert of action.

Notwithstanding the desire of many for such a convention, it appeared that a majority of the Democratic party in Kentucky and elsewhere are not convinced of its importance and necessity at this time, and believe that the energies of the party should be devoted to local conventions, meetings and township organizations in the different States, the importance of which at this time is beyond expression.

We think proper, therefore (although the State Convention is not in session), to conform to the will of the majority, as expressed by the State Central Committee and by leading members of the party, by withdrawing the invitation of the State for a General Convention of the Democracy at Louisville, and requesting Democratic editors generally to republish this notice.

J. R. BUCHANAN, Chairman.

Democratic Legislative Convention

The Democratic Central Committee for the county of Shelby have, this day, called a convention of the party to nominate a candidate to represent the county of Shelby in the next Legislature. The convention will meet in Shelbyville, on Monday, June 3, 1867 at 10 o'clock, A. M. The voters of the several precincts will meet at their places of voting on Saturday, June 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and appoint delegates to represent them in this convention. They will appoint one delegate for every fifty votes cast for Duvall and for every fraction of twenty-five, and alternates. All are invited to participate in this convention who intend to cooperate with the Democratic party and support the Democratic State ticket.

C. M. HARWOOD, Chairman.

MAY 14, 1867.

Democratic Convention.

We request that the Democracy of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Shelby, Henry and Oldham meet by precincts the first Saturday in June, to select delegates to meet in convention at Eminence, the second Saturday in June, to nominate a candidate for the Senatorship.

JOSEPH P. FOREE,
W. L. VORIES.

Democratic Convention.

A convention of the Democrats of the county of Jefferson, and the First and Second wards of the city of Louisville, will meet Saturday, June 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the County Court room, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District (composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards of the city), and a candidate for the Legislature from the county of Jefferson. By order of the committee.

S. L. GAAR, Chairman.
E. G. MINOR, Secretary.

To the Democracy of Woodford.

There will be a Democratic County Convention held in Versailles on first Monday of June next (County Court day) to nominate a candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the Legislature. It is recommended that the precincts hold meetings and send delegates to said convention, that there may be a fair expression of the sentiment of the Democracy on said occasion. By order of

A. L. THORNTON,
Chairman Democratic Committee of Woodford.

Hon. Jno. W. Stevenson at Brandenburg.

This distinguished gentleman will address his fellow-citizens of Meade county at Brandenburg on Monday, June 3d.

General Democratic Convention.

Our readers will learn from the official announcement in another column, made by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the late State Convention, to correspond with the official organs of the Democracy in other States in regard to the General Convention of the party called by our State Convention, that the call for the Convention has been withdrawn and the meeting abandoned for the present. The Committee are satisfied that there would have been a grand turnout of the Democracy of this and neighboring States, which was all ever intended by the call; but, as there appeared to be a feeling in the minds of the majority of our friends adverse to a convention at this time, and as the opinion appeared to be prevalent that the time and services of those who would probably attend could be better employed in getting up meetings and laboring to perfect county and township organizations in their respective localities, the committee, in deference to what appeared to be the will of the majority of the party, have withdrawn the call.

It is proper to say here that it was never contemplated that this convention would assume or exercise any authority to speak for the National Democracy, or to attempt to bind it to any given line of policy, but it was intended that the convention should be for conference and consultation and the exchange of views, and to promote a more thorough organization of the party throughout the country.

Our Democratic exchanges throughout the country are, therefore, requested to notify their readers that the proposed Democratic National Convention in this city on the coming 4th of July has been abandoned.

Radical Progress.

In the last number of Forney's Chronicle, in an article under the caption of "The New South," we find the following significant passage:

No division into States or sections can accommodate our form of civilization—no patch of land like Delaware or Rhode Island could elicit earnest patriotism. The national polity is the only true one for our form of civilization, and despite all influences, it will be adhered to. Whatever modifications in the form of our Government are necessary to the realization of this purpose will be made. Written constitutions are made for the people, not the people for constitutions. No blind veneration for a form of expression or a compact made in a less developed state of society will prevent the people of the United States from so modifying their institutions as will best subserve their national advancement. It is for statesmen and jurists to consider whether they will be wise betimes and accept with a good grace that which is inevitable, or whether they will try to retard that which they cannot prevent by reviving laws and traditions of the past.

The obvious meaning of all this is that centralization is the great desideratum, according to the Radical view, of "our form of civilization," and that the constitutions of the United States and of the several States are old fogy affairs that must not be permitted to stand in the way of the "national advancement."

The Radical leaders may find themselves mistaken in the opinion that the movement they have set on foot is not susceptible of being retarded, or even checked altogether, by reviving the laws and traditions of the past. It may be that they will yet find there is still enough veneration left in the hearts of the people, for that which is so contemptuously referred to as "a form of expression or a compact made in a less developed state of society," the Constitution, to save the country from reaching the last goal in the march of ruin. Whatever may be the final issue, it is the duty of everyone who desires the perpetuation of republican institutions to enter zealously into the contest against radicalism.

We do not believe a majority of the American people, or even a majority of the people of the North, have deliberately made up their minds in favor of the change proposed by the Radical central organ. But it is high time they were showing their opposition to Radical heresy, and their devotion to constitutional government, by taking immediate steps for wresting the reins of government from the grasp of the dominant party. A little further delay and it will be forever too late.

The Courier for the Campaign.

The manner in which our proposition to supply the WEEKLY COURIER to subscribers for three months for the low price of FIFTY CENTS, has been received, shows that the people are anxious to have all the light possible placed before them during the gubernatorial canvass. Subscribers have been coming in rapidly from every quarter of the State, and especially from those portions in which it is desirable to have sound Democratic doctrine widely disseminated. Many of the clubs number from twenty to fifty each, and one club from Mayfield, Graves county, sent by Mr. B. A. Neale, had 78 names, and he promises to increase it to two or three hundred. There is not a county or neighborhood in the State but could do as well, if our friends would imitate the excellent example of Mr. Neale, and make only slight exertion. A suggestion at any County Court would be enough any time to get up a club of fifty or a hundred. The attention of Democratic clubs and associations is directed to this method as the surest, safest, best, and most permanent way of advancing the interests of the party.

Our offer was intended for Kentucky alone, but yesterday we received a club of 22 names from Verona, Miss., the people there being interested in the progress of political matters of Kentucky. Of course we give them the benefit of our proposition although they are out of our bailiwick.

THE KENTUCKY PRESS.

How it Stands Politically.

Some days ago our neighbor of the Journal published a list of the papers in this State, but as it was not complete, and as some of the papers were incorrectly classified, we have prepared a list, which we have endeavored to make accurate. Our list is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Louisville COURIER, daily, tri-weekly and weekly.
Louisville Journal, daily and weekly.
Louisville Anzeiger, daily and weekly.
Frankfort Yeoman, tri weekly and weekly.
Paducah Herald, tri-weekly and weekly.
Lexington Observer and Reporter, semi-weekly and weekly.
Lexington Gazette, semi-weekly and weekly.
Russellville Herald, weekly.
Danville Advocate, weekly.
Maysville Bulletin, weekly.
Paris True Kentuckian, weekly.
Bowling Green Gazette, weekly.
Shelby Sentinel, weekly.
Elizabethtown Banner, weekly.
Lebanon Clarion, weekly.
Glasgow Times, weekly.
Hopkinsville Conservative, weekly.
Henderson Reporter, weekly.
Henderson News, weekly.
Owensboro Monitor, weekly.
Owensboro Shield, weekly.
Cynthiana News, weekly.
Carrollton Signs of the Times, weekly.
Georgetown Times, weekly.
Flemingsburg Dispatch, weekly.
Mt. Sterling Sentinel, weekly.
Carlisle Mercury, weekly.
Harrodsburg Signal, weekly.
Uniontown Appeal, weekly.
Big Sandy (Catlettsburg) Herald, weekly.
Columbus Chronicle, weekly.
Hickman Courier, weekly.
Total, 32.

RADICAL.

Louisville Volksblatt, daily and weekly.
Lexington Statesman, semi-weekly and weekly.
Frankfort Commonwealth, semi-weekly and weekly.
Danville Gazette, weekly.
Maysville Republican, weekly.
Catlettsburg Tribune, weekly.
Colored Kentuckian, weekly.
Total, 7.

THIRD PARTY (MASKED RADICALS.)

Louisville Democrat, daily, tri-weekly and weekly.
Maysville Eagle, tri-weekly and weekly.
Richmond Register, weekly.
Total, 3.

NEUTRAL.

Covington Leader, tri-weekly and weekly.
Paris Citizen, weekly.
Total, 2.

RECAPITULATION.

Democratic papers	32
Radical papers	7
Third party papers	3
Neutral papers	2

Besides the above there are a number of religious and agricultural papers published in the State, the names of which we have not given.

In the above classification we may not have done entire justice to the Colored Kentuckian and the Louisville Democrat. The former may not be a decided Radical advocate yet, but its tendencies are evidently that way. The Democrat was the head and front of the third party at the recent election, but since its terrible discomfiture it is very palpably veering in another direction. The Virginia papers style it "modified Radical," and that is probably the best designation under present circumstances.

And while speaking of the number of papers, it is a fact of some significance and worthy of mention that the Louisville COURIER circulates every week upwards of ten thousand copies (10,000) more than all the seven Radical and three third party papers combined. This indicates very clearly the sentiments of the people of Kentucky.

☞ Kentucky will not have to play the rebel role much longer before a stronger hand will be laid upon her that will cure her of her disloyal ways. She sadly needs reconstructing, as much so as does any other State, and it is more than probable that she will get it.—[Lexington Statesman.

If the Northern Jacobins have complained that their Kentucky brethren did not come squarely up to the mark, they will complain no longer after reading such things as the above. The intervention of Congress is invited by this Kentucky editor to punish Kentucky for no other reason under heaven than because she is Democratic—than because she is in favor of a constitutional government and opposed to the negro equality despotism inaugurated by the Radical party. "Kentucky sadly needs reconstructing!" It is well nigh a marvel that this recreant son of noble old Kentucky did not feel his right arm palsied as he penned the false and sacreligious words—words intended to bring the oppressor here, to plant the iron heel of despotism upon our soil. People of Kentucky, this is the spirit of radicalism—a spirit that, for base party ends, would willingly blast our prosperity and convert a white man's government into a wretched negro-Yankee despotism!

HON J. L. JOHNSON.—The announcement of this distinguished gentleman as a candidate for Judge in the Third Judicial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent resignation of Judge Stuart, has already appeared in our columns. It has been our good fortune to have enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Johnson for more than twenty years, and it gratifies us to have the opportunity of saying that there is not in all the State a gentleman who would better adorn and grace the honorable and responsible position for which he is a candidate. He is a high-toned gentleman, an able and well-read lawyer, a man of character, integrity and position, who enjoys the regard, respect and esteem of all who know him. He is in every way, by habit, disposition and education, eminently fitted to occupy a place on the bench, and the people of the Third District may consider themselves fortunate in securing his services.

Mr. Johnson is at present completing the spring term of Judge Stuart's Judicial Circuit, by appointment of the Governor, which he will close with the Elizabethtown Court in a few weeks.

Personally and politically Mr. Johnson is all a true Kentucky gentleman should be, and hailing as he does from one of the grandest, staunchest and best Democratic counties in the State, Daviess, his claims, we doubt not, will be properly appreciated and recognized.

☞ Horace Greeley appears to have decidedly the advantage of the Loyal Leaguers who threatened to censure him for going upon Mr. Davis' bail bond. In his letter to them, which we publish this morning, he defied them to do their worst. At their next meeting resolutions of censure were offered and rejected. A substitute was adopted censuring the bailing of Mr. Davis, but in no way reflecting upon Mr. Greeley. He therefore has the best of the fight, and everybody but the Rads are throwing up their hats for him. He has shown great firmness throughout the whole Davis affair, and exhibits some commendable traits of character of which he was not generally supposed to be possessed.

☞ General Butler has published a letter expressing his disbelief in the evidence borne before the Judiciary Committee, that the eighteen pages of Booth's diary were missing at the time of his death. We have precious little confidence in the Beast, but we are inclined to agree with him for once. Butler ought to know. "Set a thief to catch a thief."

Coming Out Stronger.

The Lexington Statesman, in a reply to our comments upon the Mobile riots, like Joe, in one of Dickens' stories, "comes out strong." "Rebels," "traitors," "intolerable spirit of persecution," "fiendishness," and "curses," dance through its article, as Junius has it, "in mazes of metaphorical confusion."

Our Radical contemporary ought to have learned by this time that the terms rebel and traitor carry with them no reproach whatever when employed by the organs of a party whose every principle is treason to liberty, and whose every act is rebellion against the constitutional government left us by our fathers, and when applied to those who are seeking the restoration of the government to its former purity and integrity. As for the anathemas it so lavishly vents against those who dare resent or protest against the conduct of its partisan emissaries in attempting to array the negroes of the South against the white population, it would do well to remember the old adage that "curses like young chickens come home to roost."

The sneering manner in which this Lexington editor alludes to the treatment received by his freedom-shrieking friends, at the hands of Kentuckians, in the days before the land was cursed with Radical rule, is worthy of the most ultra Yankee abolitionist, and we presume will gain him infinite honor with the Thad. Stevens and Calvin Fairbanks class of Northern politicians. We would suggest, however, that such wholesale denunciations of Kentucky "intolerance" are hardly the thing to make capital for himself or his party in this State. That public sentiment which prohibited the making of speeches by abolition agents calculated to excite the slaves to insubordination and rebellion, was not less salutary than the laws which consigned the negro-thief to the penitentiary. Prior to the attainment of the control of national affairs by the Radical party, the people of Kentucky and the South had the ability to protect themselves against those who came among them to stir up sedition and destroy the peace of society; but, unfortunately for the country, the abolitionists, the promoters of sedition, and the inciters to strife and revolution have got possession of the Government, and are using all its resources to enforce their villainous policy and carry out their devilish designs.

It is much to be regretted that the condition of things is such that men, who like Kelley go through the South haranguing the negroes with a view of exciting hostility against the whites, cannot be at once taken in out of the cold. The day is coming, and is not far distant, when more infamy will attach to membership in a party that seeks the inauguration of a war of races than has attached to any party of modern times, except, perhaps, the Jacobins of France. So far as the majority of Kentuckians are concerned that day has come already.

A First Class Radical Governor.

Never was the infamy of the Radical party illustrated in the character and conduct of any of its leaders more strongly than in the case of Brownlow, of Tennessee. Placed in the position of Governor, not through the choice of the people, but by the force of circumstances, he has constantly prostituted that office to the basest partisan purposes and the gratification of the most fiendish revenge. As the chief officer of the State it was his duty to exercise a guardianship over the Commonwealth and a protecting care over the peace of society; but, so far from doing that, it has been well said of him that one of the few pledges he ever redeemed was that in which he publicly promised that if any of his followers should be convicted of robbing and murdering those who had taken sides or sympathized with the South, he, as Governor of Tennessee, would meet them at the depot in Nashville with a pardon.

With a record like his, a record that could fitly be written only in ink black from Tartarus, this man Brownlow now figures before the people of Tennessee and the nation as the chosen candidate of his party for re-election. He makes incendiary harangues to motley mobs, and trusts to the disfranchisement of white men and enfranchisement of negroes which his party has accomplished, aided by the terrorism inspired by his negro militia, and by the influence and patronage of the Radical party, for an election, in defiance of the will of the people. Were we a citizen of that State we "should brook the eternal devil to keep his state" in Tennessee as easily as Brownlow; and as it is, in common with all true and patriotic people in Tennessee and out of it, we most earnestly hope Brownlow and his party may be disappointed in their expectations.

With the example of Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Fletcher, of Missouri, before them, the people of Kentucky should take good care, at the August election, to give such an unequivocal expression of their opinion as will deter men forever after from running among us as candidates on a Radical State ticket.

WE BEG PARDON.

An Error Corrected.

In making up our summary of election returns at a late hour on Wednesday night, we inadvertently committed a blunder which did injustice to the third party, and we feel it the more keenly because that party cannot afford to lose any of the votes it is really entitled to. In putting down the vote of the Fifth District, the votes of the Radical and third parties were transposed—what belonged to the thirds being given to the Rads, and vice versa. This compels us to vary our aggregates as follows:

Total Democratic vote	77,413
Total Radical vote	29,006
Total third party	6,775
Democrat over Radical	48,407
Democrat over third party	70,638
Democrat over both	41,632
Radical over third party	22,231

We also gave Young and McKee, in the Ninth District, too many votes. The correct figures are:

Young	9,042
McKee	7,548
Green	865
Young over McKee	1,494
Young over Green	8,177
Young over both	629

☞ A dispatch from Washington states, on the information of members of the Judiciary Committee, that certain documents exist in Canada proving that Mr. Davis was a party to the plot to kidnap Lincoln, and that the parties having possession of these documents want to sell them to the Government. Since Conover is in the penitentiary, it would seem that the committee has opened a correspondence with the other perjured scoundrel Hyams. What a committee! What a Congress! What a party!

☞ Hon. John W. Stevenson, our noble candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has made a list of appointments for speaking in the First and Second districts, which will be found in another column. It will also be seen that he will speak at Brandenburg on Monday, June 3. Of course crowds will everywhere flock to hear one of the ablest men and most eloquent speakers in the nation.

☞ After making twenty-four political speeches, and delivering half a dozen temperance lectures, the old Natick cobbler has returned to Massachusetts. He reports that he was pleased with his trip, and treated by the Southerners with courtesy. The pleasure was not mutual, nor was the courtesy.

☞ Any corn, provisions or clothing donated to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, of Louisville, for the suffering poor of the South, may be sent to the store of Thos. J. Martin & Son, Main street, where the committee will receive and promptly ship it.

Henderson Horse Fair.

The spring fair at Henderson, which commences on the 6th of June and continues three days, promises to be a most attractive exhibition. The premiums offered are very liberal and the competition in the several "speed rings" will be interesting and exciting. The fair company is under the management of enterprising, substantial, and reliable gentlemen, whose names are an abundant guaranty that everything will be conducted in the fairest and most unexceptionable manner. We presume the fine horses of this and the Blue Grass region will be well represented at Henderson next month.

☞ Some of the Radical papers are almost as much concerned as the third party organ about the entire harmony existing between the Democrats of Kentucky and those of the North. They have reason for their uneasiness. The harmonious action of the Democratic party will yet overthrow radicalism in the nation as it has already done in Kentucky.

☞ The radicalized negroes of the South are said to favor Thad. Stevens for the Presidency. If Brownlow should enter the lists for their favor, the only way to settle the matter would be for Satan himself to step in and overtop them both.

The Presbyterian Imbroglio.

It does not seem likely that the action of the present General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Cincinnati, will result in the healing of the division which former action on the part of that body has had the effect of creating. The propositions now under discussion, the same published by us yesterday morning, and which, with little or no modification, will probably be adopted, it will be observed, while bearing some appearance of a desire to conciliate, are such as will scarcely be accepted by the signers of the celebrated "Declaration and Testimony." Based upon the assumption that the General Assembly was right and the Kentucky Presbyteries and Synod wrong, they declare the seceding or General Assembly Synod and Presbyteries of this State the true representative judicatories of the Presbyterian Church, and as such it is required of all recusant ministers and elders to give in their adhesion to them prior to their spring sessions, subscribing, at the same time, a recantation of all language deemed by the General Assembly offensive or disrespectful. In case of a failure to do this they are declared no longer members of the Presbyterian Church under the authority and care of the General Assembly of the United States.

Now, as the Louisville Presbytery and the Presbyterians of Kentucky claim to have been actuated by a conscientious sense of Christian duty, and a firm conviction that the proscriptive and sectional course of the General Assembly was in antagonism to to the best interests of the church and the spirit of charity and true Christianity, it is hardly to be expected that they will make the concessions demanded of them, thus placing themselves in the position of quasi criminals.

We have no disposition to interfere in any way with ecclesiastical matters; but when religious judicatories resolve themselves into political conventions it is certainly legitimate to criticise their proceedings, just as we would criticise the actions of any avowedly political body.

It is much to be regretted that, in common with most of the religious organizations at the North, the Presbyterian church became thoroughly sectionalized during the war, evincing an uncharitableness and intolerance toward everything Southern rarely met with in the outside world.

Much that was most to be deprecated in the inhumanity and fierce vindictiveness so often displayed in the conduct of the late war, were clearly referable to the satanic and revengeful lessons which from week to week was instilled into the popular mind from Northern pulpits; and now that the war is over the evil effects are still perpetuated in the radical intolerance prevalent among so many of the Northern people. When the final account comes to be audited it will be found that the untold sufferings and the grievous calamities that have befallen our country during the past six years will make a heavy balance against those who have "put on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

It will then be made patent, to such as have pharisaically taken upon themselves to read out from the church of God those ministers that were conscientiously on the side of the South in the late unhappy struggle, who were the real Christians. The question will also then be solved whether missionaries were most needed among the preachers of Christ and Him crucified and their followers at the South, or among the politico clerical inciters to strife, revenge, and bloodshed, and their radical congregations at the North.

For religion we have the profoundest veneration, and for its consistent ministers and professors, of whatever denomination, we yield to none in our sentiments of respect; but if there is one thing more than another which we hold in detestation and abhorrence, it is a professedly religious organization devoted to the dissemination, not of Christian precepts, but of political fanaticism.

If the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly will take the advice of an outsider, who, however, wishes well to true religion, they will greatly enhance their chance of future usefulness by taking, before their adjournment, such steps as will relieve their body from all suspicion of sympathy with that prostitution of religion to politics to which we have made reference, and which has of late years been so common at the North. Everything that smacks of political intolerance, or hints at a union of church and state should at once be disclaimed and discarded. Thus, and thus only, can they effectually heal the breach in the walls of their Zion.

A Ghost Story.

Sir Walter Scott used to tell, with much zest, a story of a man who tried to frighten his friend by encountering him at midnight on a lonely spot which was supposed to be the resort of a ghostly visitant. He took his seat on the haunted stone wrapped in a long white sheet. Presently, to his horror, the real ghost appeared and sat down beside him, with the ominous ejaculation, "You are a ghost and I am a ghost, let us come closer and closer together;" and closer and closer the ghost pressed, till the sham ghost, overcome with terror, fainted away.

So the "third party" dressed itself up as the ghost of the Union party of Kentucky and waylaid the National Democracy; but when the real ghost appeared in August last, the poor sham ghost fainted away. As often as it revives, that mighty ghost—the ghost of Consolidation and Absolutism—the great Radical ghost—will press closer and closer, till all distinction between them is lost, or until the poor dressed up ghost, frightened out of its surreptitious sheets, shall seek safety in the great Democratic multitude.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade.

We have received a neat pamphlet of 56 pages, containing the "Annual Report of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of Commerce and Trade of Louisville, for the year ending March 31, 1867." It is full of valuable tables and statistics, and gives a most gratifying and encouraging report of the business and prospects of Louisville. Its preparation shows study and care and reflects much credit on the industry and capacity of Mr. Chas. H. Clarke, the faithful and efficient Secretary of the Board of Trade. The wide circulation of this pamphlet could not fail to have a most beneficial effect by attracting attention to the many advantages Louisville offers to men of enterprise and capital.

☞ Notwithstanding the large majority by which Judge Young was elected to Congress from the Ninth District over Sam. McKee, it is said the latter intends trying to induce his Radical friends in Congress to give him the seat. It would be less an act of injustice for Congress to admit somebody who was not a candidate for the office at all than to allow McKee to usurp the place, because the people have not only not elected him, but they have unequivocally declared that they did not want him for their Representative. One would look in vain anywhere else than in the Radical ranks to find a man base enough to wish a seat in Congress obtained in so dishonorable a way.

☞ The Radical Congressional Committee has just issued an address, in which it is declared that no distinction on account of race or color will hereafter be recognized. The address, which is particularly intended for the South, insinuates very plainly to the negroes that they are expected to support the party to which they are indebted for their emancipation and "elevation to a position of equality." Congress, it is asserted, will make a "loyal" majority a *sine qua non* in any application for admission into the Union. In the face of such authoritative avowals, it is the hight of folly for any Radical to deny that he is in favor of negro equality in the North and negro supremacy in the South.

☞ It will not do for any man belonging to the Radical party to perform a noble, a generous or a wise action. Such things are taken as conclusive evidence of infidelity to the party, and are punished as such. The case of Horace Greeley is in point. He had the wisdom and justice to advocate Mr. Davis' release, and the generosity voluntarily to sign his bail-bond. For so grave an offense against his party he has been arraigned before the New York Union League. Horace doesn't seem to mind it much. He takes occasion to express to his old political associates the contempt he feels for such narrow-minded blockheads, and he defies them to do their worst. Mr. Greeley's letter is well worth reading.

☞ Ellen Therigood, a woman of color, living in this city, on Congress street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, is anxious for some information of the whereabouts of her three children, Rebecca Therigood, George, and Fanny. They were all sold by Mr. George Washington Kemp, of Norfolk, Va., some ten or twelve years ago. Rebecca at that time was a young woman, George was a lad of twelve or fourteen, and Fanny about eleven years old. She thinks they were bought to be taken South. She will be very thankful for any information sent to this office that will enable her to communicate with any one of them. Virginia papers will please notice.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Discussion of the Report of the Committee of Ten on the "Signers"—Defense of Rev. J. G. Simrall, the Contestant of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge's Seat—Reply of the Latter.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial's Report.]

SIXTH DAY.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Prayer by Elder H. K. Clarke. Minutes read and approved.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TEN ON THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION AND TESTIMONY.

This subject, being the second order of the day, was taken up at eleven o'clock, when Dr. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee, offered the following amendment, to follow subdivision II, paragraph 1, of the report:

"Provided that it shall be left to the discretion of each Presbytery to receive, as churches, any new organizations which have grown out of the recent division, or to dissolve them and require their members to be received into the churches with which they were formerly connected."

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge opposed the amendment, which, after some discussion of little importance in the connection since it was lost, on motion the amendment was laid on the table, and the consideration of the report proceeded.

In accordance with the recommendation of the report, the Assembly determined to hear those persons claiming seats that are contested in this Assembly, and the Permanent Clerk called the name of Rev. J. G. Simrall, of the excluded Presbytery of West Lexington, Synod of Kentucky.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. G. SIMRALL, SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Simrall took the platform, and said:

"Mr. Moderator, I do not know, sir, exactly what order the discussion of this whole subject is to take, whether or not those who are contesting seats shall be heard in full before any reply is made, or whether those who contest the seats shall answer immediately as each Presbytery is called.

"I appear before you, sir, as the Commissioner of West Lexington Presbytery, and when I use these words, I mean the true and legitimate Presbytery of West Lexington. I do not mean that body which has withdrawn from us without cause, and constituted themselves into a body professing to be the Presbytery of West Lexington, whose Commissioners have been enrolled as entitled to seats here, and who, by this committee, as I understand their report, have been recognized as the true and lawful Commissioners from that Presbytery.

"Now, sir, we stand upon this ground—that the Presbytery of West Lexington, which we represent, is the only true and legitimate Presbytery of West Lexington; and that the body claiming seats here, who have been enrolled as Commissioners, are not, and cannot in any sense be recognized as the representatives of the Presbytery of West Lexington. If they have withdrawn from the main body without cause, or without sufficient cause—if they have organized themselves into a body claiming to be a Presbytery, yet, sir, they are not in any sense whatever the true Presbytery of West Lexington.

"Now, sir, it seems very strange to me that we have to appear here before this General Assembly to defend the rights of the old Presbytery and of its Commissioners to a seat in this body—a Presbytery that has been in existence for more than half a century, organized during the last century, whereas this body that has withdrawn from us has been in existence but a few months. The Presbytery of West Lexington—and I mean by that the old body—has always been faithful in adhering to the truth under the great principles of Presbyterianism, as taught in our standard. In all the controversies and difficulties through which the Presbyterian Church has passed during the last fifty years, I doubt if there can be found a single Presbytery within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States that has more uniformly adhered to the truth as taught in our standards, and more fearlessly and manfully stood up for the order and the government of the church. I have been a member of the body for more than thirty years, and I may safely say that during that period of time, I doubt if there can be pointed out one single deliverance or one single resolution that has been passed by the body that contravenes the truth, as taught in our standards, and the great principles of Presbyterianism. It is true we have sometimes differed with this General Assembly, and in reviewing, from time to time, the minutes of this body, we have protested against its deliverances; but this has always been done in a respectful manner, and not in a spirit of resistance to the authority of this Assembly when that authority was rightfully and constitutionally exercised.

"I may say further, that this Presbytery has always been represented in this Assembly. I have made some inquiries on this subject, and, as far as I can ascertain, it has never failed to have its representation here. It has always considered itself as an integral part of the Presbyterian Church, entitled to its rights and privileges as such, and it has been willing, at all times, to discharge its duty as a Presbytery.

"This is the first time in the history of this Presbytery that its right to be represented in this body has been called in question; and here, sir, it is not only called in question, but by some positively denied. Now, sir, why is this? What are the grounds, what are the reasons why the right of the old Presbytery of West Lexington to a representation in this body is called in question, and, by the report of this committee, absolutely denied? Now, sir, let us for a moment look at that matter. There is a body here, by its representatives, claiming to be the true and legitimate Presbytery of West Lexington. These representatives have been enrolled as entitled to seats in this body, and this report says that, in the judgment of the committee, they are entitled to these seats. Now let us see of what this Presbytery actually consists. There are four ministers, only one of whom is living within the geographic bounds of West Lexington Presbytery, and there are, perhaps, two or three churches. On the other hand, if we look at the old Presbytery, we will see that it consists of perhaps fourteen or fifteen ministers, and upward of thirty churches. Now, upon what just ground can this minor body come here, and, by its representatives, claim to be the only true and legitimate Presbytery of West Lexington? Have they any right to be here? Can they be considered as a true and legitimate Presbytery within the Church? Or are they simply a body of ministers and their adherents, who, without any good and sufficient cause, have withdrawn from us, organizing themselves into what they call a Presbytery, and claiming to be the only true Presbytery of West Lexington?

"This is a matter of considerable importance, and one that requires, as it seems to me, the very careful and deliberate consideration of this General Assembly."

The time for devotional exercise having now arrived, the Moderator announced that the Assembly would hear further from Mr. Simrall at the afternoon session, and, on motion of Dr. Irving, it was resolved that the matter be made the second order of the day for discussion in the afternoon.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A delegate from the General Assembly at Rochester, N. Y., appeared and addressed the Assembly in a fraternal spirit. In the course of his reply the Moderator spoke as follows:

"I have intelligence, just received from your General Assembly, which may, perhaps, be more recent than any that has come to you. It is dated Rochester, New York, May 22, 1867, and reads thus:

'REV. DR. GURLEY: Our General Assembly has unanimously approved the report of our committee, recommending the adoption of the act of reunion.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ADAMS.'

[Applause.]

"Reunion seems to be the order of the day, and coming events cast their shadows before.

"To the delegate from the Dutch church I would say, that in these wonderful times when these currents of reunion are setting in so strongly, they will, perhaps, carry some other denominations into the same stream. (Applause.) If the Dutch church should be thus carried into the mighty current, and instead of being the Dutch church any longer, should by-and-by be a part of the great Presbyterian church of these United States, we think that that would be a result over which Dutchmen, Scotchmen, and all men might well rejoice. (Applause.)

"Not to dwell longer upon this theme, brethren, you will convey to your churches and ministers the assurance of our heart-felt reciprocation of all the kind and fraternal greetings we have received from them through you, and that our hearts' desire is that God's blessing should rest upon them all."

RESUMPTION OF REV. MR. SIMRALL'S ARGUMENT.

The hour having arrived, the unfinished business was taken up, and Rev. Mr. Simrall having the floor, resumed his argument before the Assembly. He said:

"With what authority are those new members here contesting the rights of the members of the only true and legitimate Presbytery of West Lexington?

"The General Assembly which met at St. Louis last year passed certain resolutions drawn up and introduced by Dr. Gurley, Moderator of this Assembly, but without expressing any opinion either as to the wisdom or constitutionality of those resolutions. Let us see whether the Presbytery of West Lexington have in reality, or even in the semblance of appearance, violated that order."

Here the speaker reviewed these resolutions, and queried if they did not mean that when a Presbytery is regularly constituted to do business, and there is a signer of the Declaration and Testimony enrolled and deliberating with the body, that the body is *ipso facto* dissolved?

The speaker propounded other questions going to show that the members of this Presbytery could not be legitimately deprived of their seats under the resolutions referred to, principally basing his claim upon the fact that the only member of this Presbytery who signed the Declaration and Testimony was not enrolled when the Presbytery met, as entitled to a seat in that body, but, being absent, was placed on the roll of absentees.

He emphasized this statement, and repeated it when the Presbytery next met, and when it met Dr. Breckinridge met with them and gave reasons for tardiness, and said that he heard that the Presbytery had enrolled the name of a signer of the Declaration and Testimony, and accordingly pronounced it *ipso facto* dissolved, and announced that he would call a meeting of the true Presbytery of West Lexington, to meet in a room at the hotel. This new body thus organized was organized on a supposed case.

Dr. Breckinridge then rose and stated that he denied the statement of Mr. Simrall *in toto*, and at a proper time would endeavor to show it.

Mr. Simrall said that thirty-two ministers and ruling elders, all present at the organization, had certified the truth of his statement, and he thought that a sufficient voucher.

Dr. Breckinridge replied that he had certificates on the other side just as explicit, but not signed by quite so many persons.

Mr. Simrall read from a paper before the Committee of Ten from the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, certifying "that they had not disobeyed the order of the Assembly. The only signer that was a member of the Presbytery was absent from the State. And according to the explanation of the orders of the Assembly and of the report of the Committee of Ten, he thought there could be no violation of the order in the bare mention of a name. That was not allowing a man to 'sit' in Presbytery. Still further, no signer of the Declaration and Testimony has ever sat in our body, and he further appealed for the truth of what he said to the members of the Presbytery, most of whom are here.

"Has there been schism in our Presbytery? And if so, who made it? those who withdrew without cause, or the old Presbytery with its numerous ministry and churches, who remained and attended to its business? Who are legally and rightfully entitled to seats here, if not we? We love the old school Presbyterian Church, in which we were born; we love its order and truth, and we mean to stand by it. We have not sought for this strife. It is not of our making.

"He would inquire of Dr. Breckinridge if the minutes adopted by those four persons calling themselves the true Presbytery, had been adopted by the body claiming to be the true Synod."

Dr. Breckinridge replied that the Synod had done so.

"The person's name who was a signer was marked as absent and not enrolled, hence the old Presbytery could not be dissolved by a mere approval of a body called a Synod. If there be divisions in our bounds, we are not responsible for it. We have tried to avoid it."

The name of John Taliafero, the Elder from West Lexington claiming a seat was called, but he declined to speak.

"They say they love the Assembly, and yet they have acted against it since 1861 in everything concerning loyalty, &c.

"They sat with the signers of the Declaration and Testimony at Henderson. They issued a paper rather recommending the Declaration and Testimony, though objecting to the severity of its language and spirit. And to this paper is the name of J. G. Simrall. So, too, some of these men signed a paper issued in St. Louis to the same intent; can you gain anything by upsetting that Synod? If so, you will have no interest in Kentucky. Dr. B. then gave his views of the organization of the Synod, and showed that he gave them advice as to what they should do if they wanted to go with the men of the Declaration and Testimony or not. They all said we must be separated from them, and Mr. Breck, who will likely speak to this body, was the Moderator, and by violence carried his point. These West Lexington gentlemen have a great horror of a signer of the Declaration and Testimony, in the Presbytery, and sit down in Synod with a lot of them without a word.

He did not exactly like the action of the last Assembly in regard to the Declaration and Testimony. He thought it better that it had been brought up in connection with this appeal and complaint signed by some twenty persons, but the Assembly thought differently. He thought the Assembly had dealt too leniently with the Declaration and Testimony. His great objection to that paper was the intolerable heresy. Its doctrines in regard to the Providence of God is the *quintessence of Atheism*. He would not say the signers were Atheists, but that is the doctrine of the paper. Again, its doctrine about the separation of politics from religion is a heresy against the Crown rights of Jesus Christ as Governor of the world.

Dr. Breckinridge gave some account of his going to Presbytery. That he was unable to be present at the opening of Presbytery, being unwell, and did not get there until the second day. And when he got there he took Mr. Hayes' word as to the enrollment of Mr. Scott. He had no particular acquaintance with the facts himself. Then he had asked the Presbytery to put things back as they were and he would stay with them, if not, he would leave them. They refused to do so and he left them.

The hour of six o'clock having arrived, Dr. Breckinridge gave way, and among the announcements that preceded the adjournment was that Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, a Commissioner to this Assembly from the Presbytery of New Brunswick, had just died in this city. The Moderator called on Dr. A. T. McGill to lead in prayer in reference to the solemn event.

The Assembly adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

Dr. Breckinridge resumed his argument, and endeavored to show the *animus* of the Declaration and Testimony party, and the justice of the order of the last Assembly. The Assembly ought to enforce the order; the question is a vital one to the Church, and it has been carried on in various ways from the Sabbath school to the Legislature.

The order of the last Assembly exhausts itself at the breaking up of this Assembly, and reaches no further. This matter had, he thought, been overlooked by the Committee. The argument used by the rebellious is that the order is *ultra vires*. Mr. Simrall gave that argument a wide berth. He argued that the Assembly's order had never been violated. Dr. B. thought the order had been misunderstood. The dissolution did not affect the Presbytery, but the persons who did the thing—who disobeyed the order.

He would not tell all their meanness, the meanness in no bad sense, nor the noise the declaration party made, but would describe the method of organization of the Synod of Kentucky, as carried out by these gentlemen. We met, and were hallooed down when we attempted to speak. After the clerk refused to obey the Moderator's order, after they had gotten through, we went on where we left off. Next morning we were locked out, may be by the pastor, may be not—he is locked out now himself, or soon will be.

As to our having but few churches, we have churches, or nuclei of churches, about as many as the churches before the division. It is said we have the praying and paying men. If so, we are safe. It may not be so. It was said we had not a show in Lexington; but he saw, with his own eyes, the names of 115 persons who belong to the Second Church, and who agree to stand by the Assembly. So we can not tell about these things from reports. People lie a heap down there. If you could see how things are in Kentucky you would feel sure that the Assembly had abundant reason for that order, and before you use great efforts to get those men back you had better learn more of their ways. The penalty was put on the Presbytery for allowing enrollment, not permission to sit. But suppose there is some doubt as to the interpretation of the law. You must remember there are, in Kentucky, eighty ministers who have determined to obey you, and will you fall upon your friends and eat them up as hogs sometimes do a pig? You would do a thing ungentlemanly, unkind and unchristian; you would break up some twenty nuclei, send me back never to come here any more, and Mr. Hays back to Frankfort and gratify twenty of my bitter enemies in that Presbytery. Mr. Simrall said they did not enroll Mr. Scott. Well, but would they if he had been present? Dr. Breckinridge affirmed that they would, whatever they think now about it. His absence was a trick, and he did not wish to be kicked over the world for the tricks of other people."

Dr. Breckinridge then adduced the statement of Mr. Hays as to the division of the West Lexington Presbytery, to show that that Presbytery had virtually broken the order of the Assembly.

Mr. Simrall says we four are not a Presbytery. Could not the Synod constitute us into a Presbytery, and then too, if only the right Synod said so, then could not they be represented here too, as well as we?

At this point Mr. Simrall asked Dr. B. if there could, at the same time, be two true, legitimate Presbyteries of the same name.

Dr. B. replied that his name was Robert, and he had two sons by that name, and should be sorry to be thought nobody because some others had the same name; but the Synod of Kentucky had indorsed the Presbytery from which he had come, after examining into the matter; and if Mr. Simrall wants to get a seat in this Assembly, let him do so in obedience to orders. These certificates read are from the friends of this Assembly, and let the Assembly judge as to their weight. He thought that "at the mouth of two or three witnesses everything should be established."

Dr. B. then read from a paper issued by a number of ministers and elders in Lexington, Kentucky, some forty-four in all, and they throughout manifested a spirit hostile to the Assembly, and to that paper is signed the name of J. G. Simrall.

"Those men had been hostile to the Assembly for five years past all the time. For himself, he was unable to draw the line of demarcation attempted by those forty-four gentlemen, or some sixty gentlemen in Missouri who were hostile to the Assembly, yet would not leave the church, but would simply take a stand. He could not understand the distinction. Would let Mr. Simrall into the Assembly on a legal technicality you thereby work defeasance to the order of the last Assembly. That Assembly declared disabilities should follow disobedience, and yet the committee's report imposes nothing, but tells them to go and be good in time to come.

Mr. Simrall said we have not been in hostility or open resistance to the Assembly for the past five years. No act that Presbytery has done will warrant such a remark. We have never been involved in disobedience to the Assembly. We never denied its jurisdiction. We have protested against the acts of the Assembly, but always in respectful terms. The first protests against the acts of the Assembly of which we complain was made in the Synod of Kentucky, by a committee, of which Dr. Breckinridge was chairman, and was amended by Dr. Humphrey with the words that the action of the Assembly in 1861 "was repugnant to the word of God." We never said anything stronger than that.

As to the Lexington paper which he had signed, it was deemed a plan to unite the mildest men of both views, hoping that the General Assembly would so act as to unite all parties. Ultra men of both sides were not with us. We were not defiant to the Assembly. Mr. Scott staid away from the Presbytery by our counsel. There was no trick in it. They had done as the Ebenezer Presbytery did months before, and yet that Presbytery was never declared dissolved.

Rev. J. P. Hendrick explained concerning the last meeting of the Presbytery of Ebenezer, which Mr. Simrall claimed showed that the cases of Presbyterial disobedience were the same. Yet that Presbytery is undissolved. The question for this Assembly to decide is this, shall those rightly entitled to seats have them or not? The action proposed by the committee he did not like, as it put all offending Presbyteries in the same category, while their circumstances were widely different.

A committee was appointed to prepare a minute in reference to the death of Rev. T. W. Hoover. The committee consists of Rev. J. T. Duffield, D. D., and the delegation of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, from which Mr. Hoover came.

Adjourned. Closed with prayer by Rev. W. J. Gibson, D. D.

The Kentucky Imbroglio and the Contested Seats of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge and Rev. Dr. James Matthews.

SEVENTH DAY.

On motion of Dr. Stanton, it was resolved that the Assembly take up the unfinished business of yesterday, and proceed with it to the exclusion of other business until that be concluded.

The name of Rev. R. L. Breck, claimant for a seat from the Presbytery of Transylvania, was called.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TEN.

Rev. Mr. Breck ascended the platform, prepared with a large supply of documents, and entered upon his argument as one of the contestants for seats in this Assembly.

Mr. R. L. Breck began by referring to the spirit manifested by the party represented by Dr. Breckinridge; he desired to refute the imputations which it had been attempted to cast upon the body which he had been chosen to represent. They desired more than anything else to be thoroughly understood, being confident in the purity of their motives; that they had acted in the fear of God in all that they had done, and out of an earnest desire for the welfare of the Church, and believing, also, that their course had been necessitated by their circumstances, and that it has been in accordance with the constitution of the Church; and he could not but hope that the opportunity which had been furnished to them of speaking for themselves would result in much ultimate good, whatever might be the result of the present case, and that they would succeed at least in securing a kinder judgment from this Assembly and the Church generally. To him personally, the opportunity of speaking in behalf of the Presbytery and Synod to which he belonged was both gratifying and somewhat unexpected, as they had received the impression that the Assembly would not even hear them upon the questions at issue. The opportunity of speaking was personally gratifying to him, as, in the providence of God, he had been called upon to bear much responsibility for what had been done, both by the Presbytery and by the Synod.

He was well aware that he appeared before the Assembly at a very great disadvantage. He had been announced to them by one of the most eminent gentlemen on the platform, in a way calculated to prejudice their minds, and in terms which, in the course of his discussion, he should feel constrained to notice; and this was all the more remarkable, coming from a gentleman whose seat, like his own, has been strongly contested, and, with an array of facts going to show that he is not entitled to it.

The speaker and his colleague, Mr. Lee, had come to this Assembly with missions from a Presbytery of thirteen ministers, probably twice as many churches, and more than a thousand communicants adhering to these churches. They claim to be the ancient and only Presbytery of Transylvania, and as such, to be an integral part of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and entitled to representation in its General Assembly; and so believing, they had sent their delegates here as Commissioners on this floor. He believed that they were representing a large majority of the Presbyterian people within the bounds of the Presbytery of Transylvania, and whatever decision the Assembly might make would of course affect them directly. The validity of their claims here depended upon the constitutionality of the Synod of Kentucky; and the Assembly's judgment would also pronounce upon the constitutionality of that Synod, and it would also affect directly some twelve or fifteen thousand communicants in the Presbyterian Church to various places, equal, he believed, in intelligence, religious culture and faithful adherence to the doctrine and the order of the church, to any other portion of it. He hoped that this Assembly would not allow any personal considerations that might have been urged, or anything that had been said, to bias their minds or have any influence in their consideration of the subject.

He did not propose to enter into any formal argument with regard to the questions that might be at issue, but supposed rather that a simple statement of the history of the case from his standpoint of view would give more satisfaction.

At this stage of Mr. Breck's argument, the Moderator announced the arrival of the hour for devotional exercises.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Irish delegation.

The Permanent Clerk read the communication of the General Assembly at Belfast, Ireland, commissioning the Rev. Drs. Hall, of Dublin, and Denham, of Londonderry, to this Assembly, when, on motion, they were invited to seats beside the Moderator, who read the following dispatch, which was addressed to him in his official capacity:

"NEW YORK, May 23, 1867.

"The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church instructed me to telegraph the unanimous adoption of the resolutions on Presbyterian union, calling a convention of the entire Presbyterian Church in September next, and have appointed a Committee of Arrangements to co-operate with other committees.

"WM. S. BRATTON, Moderator."

The reading of this dispatch was received with decided manifestations of approbation.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Irving, it was resolved to receive and hear the Irish delegates on Monday evening next, in this church (the Central Presbyterian), and enroll them as corresponding members of this General Assembly.

The Moderator announced that unfinished business would be taken up, whereupon Rev. Mr. Breck resumed his argument.

RESUMPTION OF THE DISCUSSION BY REV. MR. BRECK.

Mr. Breck resumed as follows:

The facts and all the circumstances showing how the Presbytery had become involved in its present position were now detailed, the speaker enlarging upon the subject at some length, and stating the views and feelings, as he understood them to be, of those with whom he had been associated in his Synod, through all the protracted and bitter controversy in which it had been involved. He claimed that there was no part of the Presbyterian Church in which the doctrine of the exclusively spiritual nature of the functions of the church had been more firmly and rigidly construed than in the Synod of Kentucky. They were a border State, and the ties which bound them in various directions were such as to make them peculiarly liable during the late war to distress from the agitation of political questions, and especially those of a sectional nature.

The State of Kentucky, which originally derived its vigor and resources from Virginia, to whom now she is closely united, has herself become a mother State, pouring the tide of her people into Tennessee and all along the banks of the Mississippi down to the Gulf. Then again many of her people have gone out into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and though the differences of institutions soon absorbed, as it were, those emigrants, still there have always been strong ties between the people of Kentucky and the people of those States. The people of Kentucky then, were peculiarly liable to great agitations on political issues, partaking of the form of sectional disputes. They thought the doctrine of the exclusively spiritual nature of the functions of the church absolutely a necessity in their circumstances.

When the Assembly met in 1861, and made its first deliverance upon the state of the country, it was regarded with profound regret by all the parties in Kentucky. That regret was universal, he believed, without a single exception.

The speaker read from a paper the action taken by the Synod in this matter, as follows:

"This Synod deeply regrets that part of the action of the last Assembly touching the order for a day of general prayer, which was liable to be construed, and was construed, into a requisition on all the members and office-bearers of the church living in the numerous States which had seceded from the United States, and were in a state of war with them, as bound, by Christian duty and the authority of the church, to disregard the hostile governments which had been established over them, and, in defiance of the actual authority of those governments, to pray for their overthrow. In the judgment of a large minority of the Assembly, and of multitudes in the church, the subject-matter of the action of the Assembly in the premises, being purely political, was incompetent to a spiritual court. Undoubtedly it was incompetent to the Assembly, as a spiritual court, to require or advise acts of disobedience to actual governments by those under the power of those governments, to whom it owed; and, still further, it was neither wise nor discreet for the General Assembly of the whole church to disregard, in its action, the difficulties and dangers which rendered it impossible for large portions of the church to obey its order, without its being liable to the highest penalties.

"The action of the Assembly being exhausted by the occurrence of the day of prayer recommended, and no ulterior proceedings under the order of the Assembly being contemplated, this Synod contents itself with this expression of its rare disapprobation of this action of the General Assembly, which the Synod judge to be repugnant to the word of God, as that Word is interpreted in our Confession of Faith."

He believed that they were unanimous in taking this action. This was the ground upon which the Synod of Kentucky then stood, and the ground upon which she substantially stands to-day. It was not his intention to assail in any way the deliverance of the General Assembly upon this and kindred questions. He would say that, in the judgment of those who believed in the competency and the propriety of the church making itself in any way a party to the civil strife that was raging, the deliverance of the Assembly in 1862 was a very marked advance upon that of 1861, which has simply recognized and enjoined obedience to the National Government, and appointed a day of prayer for the success of that Government. He would refresh their minds simply by a few passages to illustrate this.

"In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked treason, the highest executive authorities have proclaimed the abolition of slavery within most of the rebel States, and decreed its extinction by military force. They have enlisted those formerly held as slaves to be soldiers in the national armies. They have taken measures to organize the labor of the freedmen, and instituted measures for their support and government in their new condition. It is the President's declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government within the seceded States upon any other basis than that of emancipation. In the loyal States where slavery has not been abolished, measures of emancipation, in different stages of progress have been set on foot, and are near their consummation; and propositions for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting slavery in all the States and Territories are now pending in the National Congress. So that in our present situation, the interests of peace and of social order are identified with the success of the cause of emancipation. The difficulties which formerly seemed insurmountable, in the providence of God appear now to be almost entirely removed. The most formidable remaining obstacle, we think, will be found to be the unwillingness of the human heart to see and accept the truth against the prejudices of habit and of interest; and to act toward those who have been heretofore degraded as slaves with the charity of Christian principle in the necessary efforts to improve and elevate them.

"Whilst we do not believe that the present judgments of our Heavenly Father, and Almighty and Righteous Governor, have been inflicted solely in punishment for our continuance in this sin, yet it is our judgment that the recent events of our history, and the present condition of our church and country, furnish manifest tokens that the time has at length come, in the providence of God, when it is His will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced, and that every Christian man should address himself with industry and earnestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty."

He only mentioned this as proof of what he had stated as to the advance in the action of the Assembly in 1862 over that of 1861.

At this point began the difficulties in that Synod. It introduced very great apprehensions as to what was to follow, and these topics could not in any way be introduced into the Church without the passions of men being aroused or excited on the one side or the other. Still, the full purpose of the Synod to adhere to the Assembly was not shaken, and they hoped that the time would come when all these stormy dissensions should pass away, and universal peace and harmony among the members of the churches be restored.

The Synod of Kentucky did not hold its regular meeting in 1862, owing to the occupation of the State by Southern armies; and when they assembled in 1863, just upon the eve of a General Assembly, they thought it wise to pass by the whole subject. The whole country, and especially the State of Kentucky, was in so disordered a condition that the subject was not agitated, though the action of the General Assembly was very generally disapproved of by the people. The action taken in 1864 added still more to their trials and difficulties.

The speaker now explained the political condition of the country at this time. It was a border State and a slave State. We were upon the eve of a great revolution. There were two great political parties, each having its candidate in the field for the office of Chief Magistrate, one of them having nominated Mr. Lincoln, and the other General McClellan. The differences between these two parties were waged with unceasing bitterness.

He now proceeded to read the action of the Synod, which met a month before the election, in regard to the question:

"Peace has been wickedly superseded by war, in the worst forms, throughout the whole land; the public order has been wickedly superseded by rebellion, anarchy, and violence in the whole Southern portion of the Union. All this has been brought to pass, and a disloyal and traitorous attempt to overthrow the National Government by military force, and to divide the nation, contrary to the wishes of the immense majority of the people in whom the local sovereignty resided. Even in the States which revolted, the people have not authorized such proceedings, or even approved the fraud and violence by which the horrible treason has achieved whatever success it has had. The whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud, and violence, is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God. It is the clear and solemn duty of the national Government to preserve, at whatever cost, the national Union and Constitution, and to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto. And it is the bounden duty of all people who compose this great nation, each one in his several place and degree, to uphold the Federal Government, and all persons in authority, whether civil or military, in all their lawful and proper acts, unto the ends herein before set forth."

A delegate asked leave to inquire what paper the speaker was reading from.

To this question Mr. Breck said he did not feel under any obligation to give answer, on the ground that it was captious, and would not throw any light upon the subject under discussion. He was reading an extract from the minutes of the General Assembly.

He then took up the subject of slavery and discussed it at some length. His sentiments were opposed to it fundamentally, and the great bulk of our Presbyterian people are so. The question hung like an incubus over the people. It was not thoroughly understood. Under these circumstances, the Synod met and passed the following paper:

"The General Assembly, at different times, but especially in the years 1818 and 1845, set forth the opinions and views of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, on the subject of slavery. By these deliverances, this Synod was willing and is still willing to abide. Any further or different utterances on that subject by the last General Assembly, was, in the judgment of the Synod, unnecessary, unwise and untimely. Unnecessary, because the former deliverances were sufficiently expressive of the views of the church, and had been acquiesced in with great unanimity for many years; unwise, because the whole country was excited upon the subject of slavery, and the means adopted by the President of the United States for its destruction, in regard to which there was great division of sentiment in the public mind, and the Assembly could not take any action on the subject without at least seeming to cast its influence with one or the other of the political parties which divided the country. Moreover, the Minute of the Assembly was peculiarly liable to this imputation, because, in the latter part of this, some of its expressions may be misunderstood, and others may be taken in the sense of a political if not a partisan statement. The action of the Assembly was untimely, because times of high political excitement are not proper occasions for the ecclesiastical courts to express opinions upon the topics which constitute the party issues of the day. The mission of the Church of Christ is spiritual, and any interference with matters purely political is a departure from her duty, and without her pale or her authority as conferred by the Divine Head.

"While expressing these views, the Synod deems it timely again to declare that it adheres with unbroken purpose to the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, and hereby enjoins on all its members, and upon all under its control and care, to avoid all divisive and schismatical courses, to cultivate the peace of the church, and to practice great mutual forbearance."

In reference to the Declaration and Testimony, he said that the great bulk of the Presbyterian people of Kentucky never signed it, and never approved it. They regarded its appearance with sincere sorrow; but the Synod of Kentucky did not feel that the signing of that paper so far affected the ecclesiastical status of those signing it that they should be cast out of the church.

It was then that the Synod met, and the following is an extract from their minutes:

A paper was introduced by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, calling in question the right of those members of the Presbytery of Louisville, and others, who have indorsed and adopted the paper styled the Declaration and Testimony, to sit and act as a member of the Synod of Kentucky.

The said paper is as follows:

"In making up the roll of the members of this Synod for the transaction of business, it is necessary to determine the ecclesiastical status of those office-bearers, who constituted the majority of the Presbytery of Louisville at its last regular sessions, and a number of whom executed and published a paper, styled Declaration and Testimony, which paper was indorsed and adopted by a majority of said Presbytery. In the discharge of this duty the Synod adjudges and determines that the said action of the majority of the said Presbytery, indorsing and adopting said 'Declaration and Testimony'—and of such office-bearers, under the care and jurisdiction of this Synod, as have executed and published it, or as shall hereafter do so, did and do, each and every one, by said acts, assume such a state of open rebellion against the church, and open contempt and defiance of her scriptural authority, and in such contempt of her faith and order and acts, as to render each and every one of them unqualified, unfit and incompetent to sit and act as a member of this or any other court of the Presbyterian Church."

The paper was rejected by a vote of 107 to 22.

Mr. Breck continued his statement of the various facts which followed upon the introduction of this paper, detailing the particulars of the separation of the two bodies, and the action taken by each of them.

The idea has gotten out widely in Kentucky that some deliverance of this Assembly would be evoked to take our church property, even our houses of worship; and this idea is doing a great damage to the Assembly there, and to guard against the loss of our property, legal counsel was employed.

His object had been for peace and union in the church, and nothing had been done by him to any other end.

It had been charged that his commission was signed by the name of a signer of the Declaration and Testimony. It was so, but without any disrespect to the Assembly. But who is Geo. O. Barnes? His father was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, a man who, in the service of the church, lost his health in Asia; a brother beloved, whose work in the Lord is greatly blessed; when he talks of Jesus, sinners weep and Christian people are interested in some strange way. As to the conduct of the Moderator in organizing the Synod of Kentucky, it conformed exactly to the action of the Moderator of the General Assembly of 1838, as see the decision of Chief Justice Gibson as found in the Digest. He had not seen it before that meeting, but was gratified to see the coincidence.

Who were the persons organizing the Synod last October? One hundred and one ministers and elders remained to organize; fifty six went off, increased next day to sixty. Many of these were elders from fractions, small fractions, of churches; one—that from the church in North Middletown—had neither man, woman, or child who belongs there, if his information is correct, and, beside that, said elder lives in the bounds of another Presbytery.

We want peace and quiet, and our people are longing for it. At the same time he felt bound to say that the ties binding our people to the Assembly are greatly weakened. We love the Church, and have desired its prosperity, and what he had done was to that end, and no other. He closed by thanking the Assembly for their courtesy and patience.

Ruling Elder G. F. Lee was called but declined to speak, and thanked the house for their kindness.

Professor James Matthews, the holder of the contested seat, then proceeded to address the Assembly in answer to the remarks made by the contesting delegates. He claimed that there could be no reason why they should be installed to the exclusion of the true and rightful representatives, under the action of the General Assembly, from the Presbyteries of Transylvania and West Lexington. It was useless to indulge in any vain hallucinations on this subject. Those men who have tried to do mischief so long will not cease now. They do not wish that any pacific action should be taken, but they would greatly prefer that some harsh measure should proceed from this body, in order that they may receive additional impetus in the work of strife and division and destruction in which they have been engaged. He was glad that no other member of that body was selected than the distinguished gentlemen who preceded him. He stands first and prominent in all this business. He is the author of that Lexington address. He was the Moderator of the Synod of Kentucky, under whose rulings that Synod was divided. He was then certainly well calculated to expound their views and feelings. He has referred to the ruling of Judge Gibson, and when he thus quoted his judgment, it was in support of his own rulings that he brought forward the authority of that distinguished jurist.

Rev. A. M. Woods, of Philadelphia, here rose to a point of order. He desired to inquire whether these personal reflections were in order.

The Moderator having decided that there had been no violation of order, Professor Matthews continued his argument. He had not been so fortunate as to ascertain precisely upon what grounds the brother based his claims to a seat in the Assembly. Was it because he held in his hands a commission bearing upon its face the signature of one whom this Assembly has forbidden to sit in any church court higher than a church session, thus flaunting his contempt of its authority in the face of the Assembly?

The discussion on this and other kindred points was continued at some length by the speaker.

He alluded to the action of the Synod, and denied that the action condemning the spring resolution was unanimous.

That Church in the South to which these gentlemen were looking to find a pure Church, has time and again taken action on the state of the country of the same sort.

That was the view of some of those condemning that assembly. Not to review the minutes of the Assembly, with a design to see if any order is put upon the Synod by the Assembly; but to find fault has been the fashion for the past five years. But those men who have been loyal to Church and State are in a Synod that has obeyed your orders.

He then adverted to the action of the Presbytery of Louisville, in June, 1866, and to the disobedience of those who had charged the Church as being apostate, and the action of those loyal to the Assembly who organized themselves into a Presbytery; so there were two bodies claiming to be the Presbytery of Louisville.

As to the Lexington paper, of which Mr. Breck was the author, it wants peace; but at what price? Only to let the signers of the Declaration and Testimony sit in church courts if they wanted to, and then all come up here and say to the Assembly: We wanted to obey, but we did not, and we could not help it.

He read from a paper to show that they regarded the principles of the Declaration and Testimony as correct.

If we wish in a disputed question to ascertain the true interpretation, we must go to the old Scotch Church, whence we originated; and to this end he quoted Stuart and Pardovan, and said that the Scotch Confession and ours were nearly identical. This was true especially of the powers of the church courts. Comparing Chapter 5, Form of Government, with the Scotch book, we learn that by the very terms employed there, the Assembly has original jurisdiction over even the members of individual churches. The Assembly represents all the churches.

Mr. Matthews at length defended the constitutionality of the orders of the last Assembly. The Assembly has all the powers our friends claim, and also other powers, so says the constitution.

The claim of original jurisdiction put forth by the last Assembly is right as the nature of the case, and from the constitution and by comparison, with the Scotch constitution. He said the compilers of our book, in chapter 5, section 2, left obscurity because of omission, so it read the full statement in the Scotch book to illustrate it. Not only is there, in Kentucky, objection to original jurisdiction, but many claim that the penalty is too severe. But have we no precedents in this line? In civil matters, if taxes are not paid on a certain day they are increased *ipso facto* 10 per cent. So, removal by a voter from a voting precinct *ipso facto* dissolves his right to a franchise there.

So, in 1688, King James was declared, because of his flight, *ipso facto* no longer king, and William, Prince of Orange, was elected to his place. So, if a minister is deposed, his civil emoluments are *ipso facto* forfeited. The Synod of Philadelphia dissolved the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, and ordered the ministers to join other Presbyteries; if they did not, *ipso facto* they were deposed.

He admitted that in ordinary cases it was best to adhere to the ordinary forms of trial. But was such a thing possible in this case? He thought that would be a solemn farce to order signers to try signers.

If any thought these orders unconstitutional, they ought not to have interfered with the action of those who were willing to obey. If individuals are to be judges of their own conduct as to the constitutionality of a law, there is an end of law. But not so these signers, they did not leave the church as they ought to have done if they could not submit, but claimed to be the true church. And now, will you admit those who obey or disobey you?

Mr. Matthews then referred to the organization of the Synod of Kentucky. He affirmed that Mr. McRoberts, the Stated Clerk, obeyed the Assembly fully, and beside that he secured correct lists of the proper clerks of Presbyteries who had obeyed the Assembly, and when he refused to call the name of any signer, the Moderator took the minutes of the Assembly and called on those that belonged to a Presbytery dissolved, to help him to note the names of ministers and elders present.

We are told that over one hundred and one were present. Well, we might, in this Assembly, have five hundred members, if we should go out into street and gather up persons without regard to law, as this so-called Synod did. But there were several signers enrolled to the Synod, and hence it was no Synod; and that *no Synod* ordered a meeting of the Transylvania Presbytery, and that *no Presbytery* sent Mr. Breck here to obtain a seat in this body.

He spoke of the various routes the Louisville Presbytery, the Second Church of Louisville, Dr. Hendricks' Church and self, Mr. Smoot and his Presbytery, had taken.

Mr. Breck came through the route of the Lexington address, but all arrived at the same point. Why should this Assembly disturb the peace of such a happy family? To be sure there was a seeming discrepancy of statement in a pamphlet he held in his hand entitled, "The Charter of Center College," which furnishes the key of the statement that they are still in connection with the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. No doubt there was a thought that the courts of law in Kentucky, in regard to this matter, should regard the deliverances of this Assembly and dispose of the college and other property accordingly.

Professor M. then referred to the first draft of a bill presented to the Legislature of Kentucky, giving the control of the property. He knew not who was the author of the bill. Hardly was it gotten up by learned counsel on his own responsibility. He had heard rumors about a gentleman going up and down the railroad to and from Frankfort; he did not know of its truth.

Here Mr. Breck rose and claimed the protection of the court from a hash of rumors about him.

Professor Matthews then referred to the second bill, claiming that Mr. Breck asked the civil courts to decide a purely spiritual question, viz: To decide which of the two Synods is the true one; handing over the key of doctrine and discipline to Cæsar, that he should decide where it belonged; to take it away from those to whom Christ intrusted it, and give it to parties unknown. He also referred to a third proposed bill, to the Legislature of Kentucky, as sanctioned by the Synod, which also *ipso facto'd* certain persons.

There are some persons in Kentucky who are anxious to go to another church; they want something violent to complain of. He was glad of their disappointment. Professor M. thanked the Assembly for the kind attention shown him.

E. D. Mansfield, Esq., delegate from the Assembly now meeting in Rochester, was enrolled as present.

Adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Denham, late of the Irish delegation.

[From the Cincinnati Papers of the 25th.]

MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly was opened with prayer by Elder McCrea, of New York.

REPORT ON REUNION.

Dr. Breed, from the Committee on Reunion, in presenting a report, said it might look a little unfortunate that the Committee on Reunion were not as united as it was desirable they should have been, since there was a minority as well as majority report. He then read the following

MAJORITY REPORT ON REUNION.

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the other branch of the Church would respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Assembly has listened with grateful and profound satisfaction to the report of the Committee on Church Reunion, and recognizes in the harmony and unanimity of the joint committee the finger of God as pointed toward an early and cordial reunion of the two sister Churches now so long separated.

Resolved, That said Committee be continued, and desired to co-operate with any similar Committee of the other branch in furtherance of this object, and to report thereon at the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body during the year, whether by resignation, prostrated sickness, or by death.

Resolved, That the necessary expenses incurred by this Committee, in the discharge of the duties assigned them, be paid from the profits on the sale of books by the Board of Publication.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be published in the appendix to the minutes, and in our religious newspapers, and commended to the careful consideration of our whole Church, and that the Committee be directed to report to the next General Assembly any modification of the terms of reunion specified therein which shall appear desirable to the joint Committee, in view of any further light that may have been received during the year.

Resolved, That the Hon. Daniel Haines, and the Hon. Henry W. Green, LL. D., of New Jersey; Daniel Lord, LL. D., of New York, and Theodore Dwight, LL. D., of New York, and Hon. William Strong and Hon. Geo. Shoreswood, LL. D., of Pennsylvania, be appointed a committee to investigate all questions of property, and of vested rights as they stand related to the matter of reunion; and that this committee be requested to report to the Joint Committee early as January 1, 1868; and that our share of the necessary expenses incurred by this committee be also paid by our Board of Publication, from the profits of book sales.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee be requested to consider and report to the next General Assembly any specific amendments to our Church constitution which may be required in the government of a body so large as that of the reunited Church.

W. P. BREED,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
C. D. McKEE,
A. T. RANKIN.

Dr. Breed remarked that the committee hoped there would be no time occupied here in discussion, but that the whole question of reunion might be referred to the people for consideration.

MINORITY REPORT ON REUNION.

Dr. Smith, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, saying: There is but a single point of difference between the majority and minority, and that is, as to the matter of discussion. The majority propose to send the bases of union down to the Presbyteries and people, without any judgment being passed upon it by this body. The minority desires the Assembly to consider here, and pass their judgment on two or three points.

Dr. Smith then read the minority report, as follows:

The minority of the Committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee appointed by the last General Assembly to confer with a similar committee of the other branch of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of an organization between the two bodies beg leave to report:

They have heard, with great pleasure and gratitude to God, of the delightful spirit of harmony which pervaded the deliberations of the Joint Committee, and the gratifying degree of unanimity with which their conclusions were reached, and cannot but hail these auspicious occurrences as the harbingers of that ultimate union between the two bodies which we all so earnestly desire. The time we trust may speedily come when all branches of the Presbyterian Church in this land, holding the same standards, having the same ancestry, the same traditions, and the same glorious history, will be one in fact and in form, as well as in faith. And the action proposed here to be taken is not designed to prevent or hinder, but to hasten, in proper terms, such a consummation.

The subject is one confessedly of great difficulty and delicacy. The almost uniform failure of all similar attempts at organization, the frequent exasperation and widening of the breach between the bodies attempted to be united, and the multiplication of the strifes and division among them, which have resulted from the best intentions and efforts at union, when prematurely urged, warn us of the necessity of moving cautiously, and pondering every step. The reasons which should always inspire such caution, operate with peculiar force in the case before us. The generation which witnessed the disruption, and the men who were the chief actors in it, on both sides, are still among us. The feelings excited by it have not yet passed away. The traditions of it are still fresh, and many, it is to be supposed, on both sides, still retain the convictions there avowed, and hold fast to the positions there assumed. Under such circumstances the great danger is, lest, by precipitate or unguarded action, we kindle the embers of the old strife into a flame throughout our churches and Presbyteries, and so prejudice and procrastinate the result desired. Just emerging from one sea of troubles, we ought surely to hesitate, lest we plunge into another.

In order that the union between the two bodies, when formed, may be real and permanent, there must be a thorough understanding and hearty agreement between them, as to the chief issues on which they are divided, and nothing should be left ambiguous or undetermined, to become the occasion of future misunderstanding and strife. It has seemed to the minority of your committee that the basis of union as found in the report before us, is not sufficiently detailed and explicit, and they are unwilling that it should go down to the churches with the public sanction of this Assembly, to which all look for guidance and instruction, as over them in the Lord. The basis of union is reported to you expressly and formally for your action upon it, and it is the prerogative, as it seems to us, the imperative duty, of this body, the highest court of the church, to express its judgment clearly and unequivocally for the guidance of the committee, and of the church at large, in their future deliberations.

With these views the minority of your committee, with great reluctance, but under the stress of convictions they dare not resist, have felt constrained to differ with the majority upon a single point, that of instructing the committee appointed by the last Assembly, and to be continued by the action of this. They heartily concur with the majority in their entire report, and adopt it as their own, and propose to add to it the following instructions to the Committee of Fifteen:

1. That they endeavor, if practicable, to secure a more clear and definite statement of the Doctrinal Basis. It is well known that the two parties differed upon points which both considered vital, while both professed to receive them as containing "the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." There is nothing in the basis as proposed in the first article to show in what sense, as in the sense of which party, or in what higher sense which is supposed to harmonize both our standards are to be interpreted. What is their true historical sense is the very question to be settled; both parties disclaim all the extremes from which they are formally distinguished. If accepted by the two bodies in the same sense, then either can define that sense for the other, and there can be no possible difficulty in the way of agreement upon a clear and definite statement as to the main points at issue, particularly the great decisive doctrine of Imputation and Atonement, or to its nature and extent.

2. The Committee are further instructed to secure, if possible, such an amendment or modification of the second article as will insure the speedy and thorough Presbyterial organization of all the churches, and the admission of none but ordained ministers or elders to a seat in any church court.

3. The committee are still further instructed to obtain, if possible, a distinct and formal recognition of the right and obligation of every Presbytery to be satisfied as to the soundness of every minister it receives. With these instructions the minority concur in the recommendation that the Committee of Fifteen be continued as provided for in the report of the majority.

JOSEPH T. SMITH,
E. ANSON MORE.

It was ordered that the report be simply docketed.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and Elder O. Beatty, of the Synod of Kentucky, was called for his expression on the subject of contested seats, but he declined to speak, submitting the case on the arguments made by Rev. Dr. Matthews.

The Missouri feature of the difficulty was next in order, and Rev. Dr. Brooks, of the St. Louis Presbytery, was called. He came forward and addressed the Assembly.

ADDRESS OF DR. BROOKS, OF ST. LOUIS.

Rev. Dr. Brooks said:

"MR. MODERATOR—I will endeavor to heed the admonition which you gave us on yesterday afternoon concerning the propriety of making short speeches. I had desired and intended to make a full and frank statement of the origin of the Declaration and Testimony, and of the views and purposes which are connected with the movement, for I have been associated with it from the beginning. But, as I feel that this would be trespassing, perhaps, upon the patience of this house, and would weary their attention, I have concluded to pass it by, and state to you, in the frankest way I can, and as briefly as possible, in explanation of my course in this matter, the grounds upon which I felt constrained to disregard the action of last year.

"I do not desire to appear in an attitude of defiance against the rightful authority of this Assembly. I do not desire to be a rebel against it, and I am, or if we are so adjudged by this body, I am here to say that I shrink not from any punishment which our brethren may decide to inflict upon us.

"You may remember that the Assembly which met last spring in St. Louis passed a resolution declaring the Declaration and Testimony party the enemies of the church, schismatical in their doctrines and rebellious against the authority of the Assembly. The order did further forbid that any signer of the Declaration and Testimony should sit in any church court higher than a session.

"I was not present, having been detained by sickness, at the meeting of the Presbytery which has commissioned me to represent them here. I was present, however, at the meeting of the Synod of Missouri, and I here affirm that I did labor, as far as I could consistently with my views of duty, to avoid a dissolution. I was willing to make any compromise—so to speak, that I could conscientiously do. At the meeting of that Synod I had an interview with two brethren who adhered to the Assembly, and one of them is now here as a Commissioner from that Presbytery. I asked these brethren whether, in their judgment, the mere calling of the roll was an act of disobedience to the order of the Assembly, stating to them I could not see how it was possible to arrive at a knowledge of who was and who was not present unless the roll should be called. These brethren agreed with me in that interpretation. As soon as the roll was called I moved that the Synod then and there adjourn, without electing officers of the body or the transaction of any business, and this I stated to be for the reason that I desired to avoid, if I could avoid, the appearance of rebellion against the authority of the Assembly. It was after this that those brethren, who now have sent their representatives to contest our seats, announced that the Synod was *ipso facto* dissolved, and proceeded to organize another body. Thus I have been forced into the attitude of apparent defiance which I occupy before you to-day.

"I will now state the ground upon which I have been compelled to proceed as I have done. If I have misjudged my duty, and these brethren will show me that I am wrong, most cheerfully will I retract everything that I have done and said, and I hope you will not be able to find a more faithful servant of the Church in your body.

"The order of the last Assembly, as I understand it was put upon this ground, simply: The Constitution of our Church gives to this body the power of suppressing schismatical disputes, and of dealing directly with those who are engaged in such disputations and factions.

"I admit that the form of church government does confer this power upon the body, but we must consider the method in which this power is to be exercised, and this is precisely defined in the same Constitution. If this Assembly has the right to cite me directly before its body, what is the use of that plain law in our constitution which says that process against a Gospel minister shall always be commenced or entered before the Presbytery of which he is a member? It is not that it shall sometimes be entered before the Assembly, but that it shall always be entered before the Presbytery of which he is a member."

Mr. Brooks now proceeded to review the remarks of the speaker (Professor Matthews) who had preceded him. This gentleman appeared to think that these words of the constitution were involved in obscurity; that on account of their expression they should not be construed according to the meaning which they bear upon their face, and he goes back to the formula of the old Scottish Church to establish the position. It is a pity that this gentleman was not born fifty or a hundred years ago, in order to have framed the constitution to suit himself. At all events, I do say that we are bound to respect and obey the constitution as it now stands.

"There are certain safeguards to which an accused member of the church is entitled. Citations must be issued by the Clerk of the body. He can choose any witnesses he wishes to summon. All this was entirely disregarded by the Assembly at their last meeting. I received no citation. If the case had been allowed to go on to trial I would have desired the testimony of several witnesses.

"There are venerable fathers in the church who, under oath, would have testified such things as to the doctrines held and taught by the great founders of Presbyterianism in this country, as might have served to justify me, before this body, in the view which I have taken of duty. This I have had no opportunity of doing. The privilege was not granted me. I have not been standing here advocating principles that have been unknown to the church of our fathers. I have not attempted, as seems to have been intimated, to introduce the doctrine of State rights in our church courts. If I am not misinformed, we are standing precisely on the same ground upon which our fathers stood thirty years ago, and taking precisely the same view of the power of the General Assembly, and of the Presbytery."

Mr. Brooks read, in vindication of the truth of this position, from the Digest of the General Assembly, in regard to the right of members of the Presbyterian Church opposing a protest against the measures of the General Assembly:

"We have the testimony of such men as Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. W. L. Breckinridge and others, in the following language:

"'If the proceedings and measures of General Assemblies of our Church are not to be regarded as infallible and immutable, then their equity and expediency are fairly opened to the investigation and remarks of the members of the church; nor is it perceived how the redress of grievances arising from the acts of the General Assembly can be obtained by an aggrieved party, if such a party may not state freely and fearlessly the ground of complaint, although this should imply, as indeed it must, in most cases, necessarily imply, a censure of the proceedings which are a subject of complaint.'

"This does not justify harsh and disrespectful language, and I say here now, if there is in that declaration and testimony disrespectful language in this body which violates the rules of good taste and Christian decorum, I do most cheerfully withdraw it; but I cannot and will not withdraw principles which I believe to be in strict accordance with the constitution of the Church until I am convinced that those principles are wrong."

Mr. Brooks next read the action taken by the General Assembly of 1835, in response to the protest of Alanson Peters and others. The answer of the Assembly to this protest was drawn up by Dr. George Junkin, and was as follows:

"We hold that 'the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, like that of our National Union, is a Constitution of specific powers, granted by the Presbyteries, the fountains of power, to the Synods and the General Assembly. No powers, not specifically granted, can lawfully be exercised and assumed by the General Assembly, but only such as are indispensably necessary to carry into effect those which are specifically granted.'

"It can not be claimed that this action was rash or inconsiderate. It was the action of an Assembly which I take for granted did most prayerfully and maturely consider the great principles underlying the whole system of our Presbyterian order and faith. It was a body containing men whose noblest and most undying monument to their name is the fact that they were members of that Assembly, men who were capable of understanding what is the truth in regard to our whole constitution and government.

"This was not a hasty act on their part evidently, from the fact that we find the same Assembly, on a subsequent occasion, in meeting another protest from the Presbyteries forming the Synod of the Western Reserve, using this language:

"'We believe that our powers as a judicatory are limited and prescribed by the constitution of the Presbyterian Church. Whatever the Assembly may do, which it is not authorized by the constitution to do, is not binding on any individual judicature or any subsequent Assembly.'

"Might we not then, sir, adopt such principles as this without intending any defiance of our authority?

"I will now read from the Act and Testimony written by the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, where we find this language:

"'We believe that the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is, in all essential features, in full accordance with the revealed will of God, and, therefore, whatever impairs its purity or changes its essential character, is repugnant to the will of our Master. In what light, then, shall we be considered, if professing to revere this system we calmly behold its destruction, or connive at the conduct of those engaged in tearing up its deep foundations?

"'Some of us have long deplored the spirit of indifference to the peculiarities of our Church order, which we supposed was gradually spreading amongst us. And the developments of later years have rendered it most certain, that as the perversion of our doctrinal formularies, and the engrafting of new principles and practices upon our Church Constitution, have gone hand in hand, so the original purity of the one can not be restored without a strict and faithful adherence to the other. Not only, then, for its own sake do we love the constitution of the Church, as a model of all free institutions and as a clear and noble exhibition of the soundest principles of civil and religious liberty—not only do we venerate its peculiarities, because they exhibit the rules by which God intends the affairs of his church on earth to be conducted, but we cling to its venerable ramparts because they afford us a sure defence for those precious though despised doctrines of grace, the pure transmission of which has been intrusted as a sacred duty to the Church. We do therefore testify against all these departures from the true principles of our constitution; against the exercise by the General Assembly of any power not clearly delegated to it, and the exercise even of its delegated power for purposes inconsistent with the design of its creation.'

"Now has the power of citing the Declaration and Testimony men directly before this bar been clearly delegated to the General Assembly? Is the Assembly in fact anything more than an appellate court? If it be true that we can be arraigned before your bar, what becomes of the hope of justice in case the passions of men are excited against us? If you tear away the only safeguards that our church government has thrown around us, where is our hope? It is the assumption of authority which does not belong to this Assembly to cite us before its tribunal. It is as if the Supreme Court should lay its hands upon a case before the lower courts should have passed upon it.

"Now, I say, so far from desiring to avoid trial for having signed the Declaration and Testimony, that I will most cheerfully, if summoned, appear before my Presbytery to answer in this matter, and if it should become necessary, I would ultimately come before this body.

"It may appear to you that this is mere sticking for old and exploded formulas of church government.

"The constitution, as it now stands, I claim, should be respected; and I shall never cease to obey it, according to my convictions of duty. To change these, you must change the constitution. I hope you will not think it presumptuous upon my part, nor upon the part of the brethren with whom I act, when we say to you that we cannot help following the dictates of our own consciences.

"With regard to the Declaration and Testimony, I will say that I am probably more responsible for the Declaration and Testimony movement than any other man under your jurisdiction and control. I will say, too, that I never desired to divide the Church; I never wished to leave the Church. During all the years of strife, I said nothing with regard to the General Assembly, except to express regret at seeing it carried away by such violent political prejudices. In 1865 I did say, for the first time, that I did not think it would be a possible thing to obey the order of this Assembly. I could not conscientiously obey these orders, and I thought it was better, and more manly and more Christian-like to say so, and to give my reasons for so doing, than to pretend to obey them and not to do so in reality. I did not wish to be like the son in the parable, who said, 'I go, father,' and went not.

"A signer of the Declaration and Testimony is present here now—a venerable man, a pioneer of the gospel, a faithful soldier of the cross, a man who has worn out his strength in the service of his Master; that man told me that when his two boys, feeling constrained to take one or the other side of the contending armies of the North and South, said to him that they must go and fight, and that they must fight on the side of the Southern people, he urged them with persuasion and many tears not to do it; and when they would not listen to him, he said at last: 'If you will enter the rebel army and fight to destroy this government I will join the Union army and meet you on the field of battle.'

"Another man whom I knew to be intensely loyal, told me that he conscientiously believed that our General Assembly had committed itself to political acts that were most deeply to be regretted. I believed that the Assembly was wrong in thus meddling with political matters, and I could not obey their orders in reference to such matters. I said so then, and I say so now, and if I am to be adjudged guilty of having thus committed a crime for which I am denied a seat in this body, with respect for you, and kindness for you, and praying that the blessing of God may rest upon you, I take my departure in sorrow, but in self respect; I can do nothing else.

"If, on the other hand, believing that we were actuated by honorable and honest motives in this whole matter, and that, however misguided in our judgment, we did sincerely desire to promote the purity of the church, you will say to us, entertain your views, maintain your convictions, and maintain your church, it would be a great relief to my burdened heart.

"I love this church; I have been connected with it for years past; I desire to remain connected with it. I have always considered myself under solemn obligations to labor for what I considered its purity and peace. I have stood against the popular sentiment and of the people of the Church in these matters. I have stood alone, not in the fear of man, but, I trust, in the fear of God, trying to maintain what I believed to be for the best interests of His kingdom on the earth. I will stand in this church, struggling for my principles until my brethren say to me, you are not wanted here; you must go. Then, and not till then, will I go and take my place where God's providence assigns it to me."

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D. D., also of the Presbytery of St. Louis, followed Dr. Brooks. He said that it was a singular instance of the sweeping legislation of the last General Assembly, that men who were thrown so wide apart in their previous course were now compelled to stand side by side under the ban of the church. He never signed the Declaration and Testimony. He never had voted for its publication or its signature. He had succeeded by his influence with its originators in modifying many of its expressions. He did not desire to leave the church of his fathers, nor did he desire to separate from its communion, or to neglect any of the duties which it imposed. His Presbytery has had the choice either of obeying the orders of the Assembly and becoming the executioners of a large number of its most worthy members, the peers of any of those that ever sat in the Assembly, or to be dissolved as a Presbytery by admitting them to seats, and there was no relief from this dilemma. He could not help disobeying such an order as this. He regarded it as unconstitutional, null and void. Since 1844, with one exception of but one year, he has served as an elder, and having known and loved these men through all these years he felt, in common with the rest of his brethren, that it would be an act, which it was impossible to perform, to cast them out of their meetings, and to refuse to deliberate with them. A grand objection to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church was the peremptory and unwarrantable act on the part of the last Assembly. He claimed to be the representative of an overwhelming majority of St. Louis, and he insisted upon his right to a seat in the Assembly, and he left it with them for their decision.

E. Bredel, ruling elder from the same Presbytery, declined to make any argument in defense of the validity of his claim to a seat.

Elder D. H. Bishop, also from the St. Louis Presbytery, made a few remarks tending in the direction of those which had preceded him. He indorsed all that had been said by Dr. Brooks.

After which the Assembly adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

In the afternoon session the subject again came up, and was discussed by Rev. H. R. Wilson, D. D., and Rev. S. J. Nicholls, of the loyal party, and Revs. A. L. Yeates, Geo. Fraser, and Dr. Reese. During the evening session the question was further discussed by Rev. J. A. Quarles, of Lexington, Mo., and Rev. W. C. Handy, of the Presbytery of Lewes, Synod of Baltimore.

Dr. Breckenridge moved that the rule requiring the division of a question, if called for by two persons, be suspended, so far as the report of the Committee of Ten was concerned. Agreed to.

It was determined then to call the ayes and noes on the report of said Committee, when it was declared carried, 236 voting for and 4 against it, and one excused from voting.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning in the First Presbyterian church, Covington, Kentucky, at 9 o'clock A. M. Closed with prayer.

Card of Thanks to Tennessee and Kentucky by Mrs. Martha Bryson, of Cobb County, Georgia.

MARIETTA, COBB COUNTY, GA., May 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Having very recently returned from a visit to Kentucky and Tennessee, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the destitute of this and adjoining counties, and my efforts having been crowned with such marked success, I feel that I would be doing violence to my own heart-promptings, and gross injustice to the kind-hearted, benevolent citizens of those States, were I to fail to make a public acknowledgement of my gratitude. It would be inopportune, and certainly impracticable in this brief letter, to specify *every one* who were so kind and courteous to me. Although all treated me with the utmost deference, and manifested heartfelt sympathy by word and deed for our destitute, I cannot omit to return especially my thanks to Mr. W. M. Stockell, proprietor St. Cloud, Nashville; Mr. J. Lucas, of Gallatin; Dr. Wilson, of Rome; Mr. Averill, Mrs. Lock, of Hartsville; Dr. Kelly, of Lebanon; Mr. Carmady, of Clarksville; Mr. Valandigham, of Franklin; Col. Fight, Carthage; Mr. McDonald and lady, President Bowder, Southern Relief Commission, Logan county, Ky.; also Col. Bowling and lady, of Russellville; Mr. Monfort, of Glasgow; V. H. Jones, President Relief Commission, Miss Kate Byber, and Mrs. N. A. Smith, President Ladies' Aid Society, Mr. D. G. Weatherhead and his very kind lady, Gen. McConnell, Mrs. Duff, proprietress "Fost House," Russellville; Mr. Roberts, "Cave City Hotel," Mr. J. R. Barlow, and especially to the Relief Committee of Louisville.

A great many others whose hearts, [illegible] of charity, encouragement and cheering upon my mission, are justly due a mention in this communication, but for fear of taxing your patience, I can only ask you in behalf of the starving people of our country to return my grateful acknowledgements to one and all.

Our sufferings are not relieved yet. Harvest will very soon be with us, and if your generous people will only contribute to our wants for a short while longer, we can, with no interposition of Providence, sustain life until the present crop is made. God in his dispensation may see fit in the course of time to inflict your country with some dire calamity, such as now distracts this land; then, sir, no people will be more ready and more willing to divide than the people of Cobb, Paulding, and adjacent counties.

Help us, then, for a *little while*, and the blessings of God will rest upon you, and the prayers of a starving people will ever ascend to heaven for your prosperity in life, and salvation in death.

Very respectfully,
MRS. MARTHA BRYSON, Soliciting Ag't.

Dr. Harvey Slaughter and the State Senate.

HARDIN COUNTY, KY., May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Not meaning to detract at all from the merits of other aspirants, I would suggest the name of Dr. Harvey Slaughter, of Elizabethtown, as a gentleman in every way suited to fill the office of State Senator for the Senatorial District embraced in the counties of Hardin, Bullitt and Nelson. Dr. Slaughter is a gentleman in whom the people have every confidence. He is talented, well educated, polished in manners and chivalric of soul. He is thoroughly posted on the political issues of the day, the staunch enemy of Radicalism and the unswerving friend of Democracy and Democratic measures.

It is time we were beginning to place more of such men in the councils of our State. We have too long borne with men of small capacity in important places. We must have intellectual and talented men in our halls of legislation to guide the Ship of State aright. We have no doubt Dr. Slaughter would be chosen Senator by an overwhelming majority, and his talents and statesmanship will do honor to the people who shall elect him.

PUBLIUS.

FAILURES.—We regret to learn that three failures have occurred among business men in this city during the last two or three weeks, one of them being for a large amount.—[New Albany Ledger.

☞ A young woman residing in Burlington, Vt., has husbands living in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—the effect of divorce laws.

WEEKLY COURIER.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - MAY 29, 1867.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY COURIER.

THREE MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS!

Radical journals from other States—papers which delight to malign and slander the people of Kentucky, and which do, and have been doing, all that sectional animosity could suggest, or shameless mendacity and unprincipled cunning accomplish, to destroy the peace and franchises of Kentuckians—are obtaining for their poisonous sheets an extensive circulation among the rural voters of this State, who, being ignorant of their political character, are induced to take them at very low prices as newspapers. We have been appealed to by friends in the more exposed parts of the State to furnish an antidote to this poison, and we have determined to comply.

We propose, therefore, to send the WEEKLY COURIER for three months to clubs of any number at the low price of fifty cents per copy, in advance. It is a large and splendidly printed sheet, containing forty columns of the choicest miscellany and latest commercial and political intelligence, in addition to editorials upon political topics and matters of local interest. Such a paper is offered nowhere in all this country at so low a price, and we should think that any Democrat who desires to aid the dissemination of sound political intelligence among the people of the State and to neutralize the virus of Radicalism, which is being cunningly spread among them by the journalistic emissaries of interests outside of our State and hostile to our people, could raise a club of a hundred at almost any postoffice in a few hours.

It is unnecessary in this connection to say anything in behalf of the COURIER. By the energy and enterprise which have presided over its news columns, it has long ago risen above all competition, and attained a peerless eminence as THE NEWSPAPER of Kentucky. Instead, therefore, of reiterating this fact, the publisher feels called upon to return his heartfelt acknowledgments for the prompt and generous appreciation with which the public has recognized his efforts and contributed to the unprecedented circulation of the COURIER. And it is in the spirit of a grateful return for the support of the Democrats of the State, as well as of devotion to the principles of the Democracy, that we propose this arrangement. It rests with the working Democrats of every precinct in the State to see to it that the cause shall reap the full benefit.

It is as little necessary to speak of the COURIER's political principles. They have been twice in general elections indorsed by the people of Kentucky with a unanimity never before witnessed in the State. With a confidence in the noble race inhabiting this great country which cannot be shaken by the orgies of a sectional party mad with fanaticism and drunken with power, we look hopefully to the instincts of the people as organized in the National Democratic party and emblazoned in the traditions of the nation. Looking to the Constitution of the fathers as the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night which will lead us yet safely through the wilderness, we shall cling to it and the brave men who stand by it with a zeal second only to the feeling which we shall while life lasts defend the interests and the honor of our own native Kentucky.

The WEEKLY COURIER already enjoys a far larger circulation than any political paper in the State. With the proper exertions of those who wish us well, and who desire the wide dissemination of sound doctrine, that large circulation can be speedily increased ten fold. Will they see that it is done?

Kentucky Horticultural Society.

The beginning of the series of weekly exhibitions by this Society, held at Masonic Temple last Saturday, gave promise of a brilliant and successful season. There was a display of strawberries, which, for large size and rich color, could not be surpassed, even after the most propitious growing spell of warm, bright sunshiny weather but how these splendid berries were ripened and colored, during the wet, cloudy and cold weather we have had the past week was truly a mystery to everyone. The kinds exhibited were *French's Seedling, Black Prince, Wilson's Albany* and *Peabody's Seedling*. We observed a pleasing little incident, that was gallantly conceived and gracefully executed: it was the appointment by the President of the Society, of a committee of ladies to taste and test the qualities of the different sorts of strawberries. The committee reported them all so good that they were afraid they could not decide which was the best kind, as long as there were any berries left to taste and eat. How true to woman's character and instincts was this simple and natural report.

The finest of the strawberries were exhibited by H. S. Duncan & Son, who also had on exhibition a branch of the *Rhododendron roseum superbum*, literally crowded with large rose-colored bloom; the plant in full flower must be a magnificent spectacle.

Mr. E. D. Briscoe contributed for exhibition some stalks of *Rhubarb or pie-plant*, two and a half feet long and large in proportion. Some large cow tubers and some very fine giant *asparagus*.

Our old friend Mr. Samuel Hyman kindly acted as auctioneer for the society, and punctually, at eleven o'clock, the contributions were all sold, bringing, however, only moderate prices, considering the earliness of the season and really superb quality of the fruit.

These exhibitions are both instructive and attractive, and we hope that every fruit grower in the State will send to them his choicest specimens of fruit as they mature, and attend the exhibitions in person to see whether his best picked specimens are not overshadowed by some other contribution of the same variety of fruit.

We have seen many cases of this kind, and until a person acquires a little practical experience in coming out *second best* with his selected specimens, he really cannot fully appreciate the great superiority of the fruit exhibited on the tables of the Kentucky Horticultural Society.

After the auction sale, the proceeds of which goes to the exhibitors, there was a very interesting meeting of the society, during which some important business was transacted. A proposition from the State Agricultural Society was accepted with some modifications, and Mr. Lawrence Young was authorized to represent this society in the arrangement of a premium list for fruits to be exhibited at the State fair, to be held at the fair grounds near Louisville next September.

President T. S. Kennedy laid before the society a copy of Dr. Warder's American Pomology, sent to the society by Dr. Warder. The President made some very interesting remarks in review of Dr. Warder's new book, highly commendatory of its merits, and we hope to refer to this work again more particularly.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that this society purchase and offer one dozen copies of Dr Warder's American Pomology, as additional premiums at the State fair next September.

A motion to re-elect the President and other officers for the ensuing year was agreed to; but at the earnest request of the President, the election was deferred until next Saturday, "when more members would be present, and who would allow him to retire from an office he has held now for several years in succession."

A Negro Man Shot and Killed.

On Wednesday last a negro man named Jordan, formerly the slave of Mr. Chas. Carrothers, of Bullitt county, was coming to the city in the two-horse wagon of a neighbor. When near Fairmount, on the Bardstown pike, about fourteen miles from Louisville, Mr Joseph Pound rode up to the wagon on horseback and fired a pistol at the negro, who jumped out and ran, Pound firing at him twice more. One of the shots took effect in Jordan's abdomen, and caused his death on Thursday.

At the commencement of the war Jordan had joined the Federal army, but at the close returned and was working either with his former master or some of the neighbors. Mr. Pound served throughout the war in one of the Indiana regiments. Receiving an honorable discharge, he returned to his relatives in this state at the close of the war. Several of his sisters were living at ... with families in the neighborhood—one of them in the same family where Jordan was working. The latter told vile tales about the young lady, which, coming to the ear of her brother, he went that morning to the house, inquired for Jordan, and, finding that he had started to this city, took a near cut across the country, and, overtaking the wagon, fired as we have described. The shooting took place in broad day light, in view of a number of witnesses. We have not heard whether Pound has been taken in custody or escaped.

WAR OF THE ROSES.

GREELEY ON THE RADS.

Heavy Skirmishing.

A PUNGENT DOCUMENT.

[From the New York Tribune, 23d.]

By These Presents, Greeting.

To Messrs. George W. Blunt, John A. Kennedy, John O. Stone, Stephen Hyatt, and thirty others, members of the Union League Club:

GENTLEMEN: I was favored, on the 16th inst., by an official note from our ever courteous President, John Jay, notifying me that a requisition had been presented to him for "a special meeting of the club, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the club, who has become a bondsman for Jefferson Davis, late chief officer of the rebel Government." Mr. Jay continues:

As I have reason to believe that the signers, or some of them, disapprove of the conduct which they propose the Club shall consider, it is clearly due, both to the Club and to yourself, that you should have the opportunity of being heard on the subject; I beg, therefore, to ask on what evening it will be convenient for you that I call the meeting, etc., etc.

In my prompt reply, I requested the President to give *you* reasonable time for reflection, but assured him that *I* wanted none, since I should not attend the meeting, nor ask any friend to do so, and should make no defense, nor offer aught in the way of self-vindication. I am sure my friends in the club will not construe this as implying disrespect; but it is not my habit to take part in any discussions which may arise among other gentlemen as to my fitness to enjoy their society. That is their affair altogether, and to them I leave it.

The single point whereon I have any occasion or wish to address you is your virtual implication that there is something novel, unexpected, astounding, in my conduct in the matter suggested by you as the basis of your action. I choose not to rest under this assumption, but to prove that you, being persons of ordinary intelligence, must know better. On this point, I cite you to a scrutiny of the record.

The surrender of Gen. Lee was made known in this city at 11 P. M. of Sunday, April 9th, 1865, and fitly announced in the Tribune of next morning, April 10th. *On that very day*, I wrote, and next morning printed in these columns, a leader entitled "Magnanimity in Triumph," wherein I said:

We hear men say: "Yes, forgive the great mass of those who have been misled into rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve." But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? Where is your touchstone of liberty? We know of none.

Nor can we agree with those who would punish the original plotters of secession yet spare their ultimate and scarcely willing converts. On the contrary, while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we feel far less antipathy to the original upholders of "the resolutions of '98"—to the disciples of Calhoun and McDuffie—to the nullifiers of 1832, and the "State Rights" men of 1850—than to the John Bells, Humphrey Marshalls, and Alex. H. H. Stuarts, who were schooled in the National faith, and who, in becoming disunionists and rebels, trampled on the professions of a life-time, and spurned the logic wherewith they had so often unanswerably demonstrated that secession was treason. * * * We consider Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Bell.

But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of *any man* who shall have submitted to the National authority. The execution of even one such would be felt as a personal stigma by every one who had ever aided the rebel cause. Each would say to himself, "I am as culpable as he; we differ only in that I am deemed of comparatively little consequence." A single Confederate led out to execution would be evermore enshrined in a million hearts as a conspicuous hero and martyr. We cannot realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the overpowered disloyalty of the South such a shrine. Would the throne of the House of Hanover stand more firmly had Charles Edward been caught and executed after Culloden? Is Austrian domination in Hungary more stable to-day for the hanging of Nagy Sandor and his twelve compatriots after the surrender of Vilagos?

We plead against passions certain to be at this moment fierce and intolerant; but on our side are the ages and the voice of history. We plead for a restoration of the Union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification at the cost of years of perilous hate and bitterness. * * * *

Those who invoke military execution for the vanquished, save on their leaders, as we suspect will not generally be found among the few who have long been exposed to unjust odium as haters of the South, because they abhorred slavery. And, as to the long oppressed and degraded blacks—so lately the slaves, destined still to be the neighbors, and (we trust) at no distant day, the fellow-citizens of the Southern whites—we are sure that their voice, could it be authentically uttered, would ring out decidedly, sonorously, on the side of clemency—of humanity.

On the next day, I had some more in this spirit, and on the 15th an elaborate leader, entitled "Peace—Punishment," in the course of which I said:

The New York Times, doing injustice to its own sagacity in a characteristic attempt to sail between wind and water, says: "Let us hang Jeff. Davis and spare the rest." * * We do not concur in the advice. Davis did not devise nor instigate the rebellion; on the contrary, he was one of the latest and most reluctant of the notables of the cotton States to renounce definitely the Union. His prominence is purely official and representative; the only reason for hanging him is that you thereby condemn and stigmatize more persons than in hanging any one else. There is not an ex-rebel in the world—no matter how penitent—who will not have unpleasant sensations about the neck on the day when the Confederate President is to be hung. And to what good end?

We insist that this matter must not be regarded in any narrow aspect. We are most anxious to secure the assent of the South to emancipation; not that assent which the condemned gives to being hung when he shakes hands with his jailer and thanks him for past acts of kindness; but that hearty assent which can only be won by magnanimity. Perhaps the rebels, as a body, would have given, even one year ago, as large and as hearty a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living; hence, it more especially seems to him important to prove that the civilization based on free labor is of a higher and humaner type than that based on slavery. We cannot realize that the gratification to ensue to our friends from the hanging of any one man, or fifty men, should be allowed to outweigh this consideration.

On the following day I wrote again:

* * * We entreat the President promptly to do and dare in the cause of magnanimity. The Southern mind is now open to kindness, and may be magnetically affected by generosity. Let assurance at once be given that there is to be a general amnesty and no general confiscation. This is none the less the dictate of wisdom, because it is also the dictate of mercy. What we ask is, that the President say in effect, "Slavery having, through rebellion, committed suicide, let the North and the South unite to bury the carcass, and then clasp hands across the grave."

The evening of that day witnessed that most appalling calamity, the murder of President Lincoln, which seemed in an instant to curdle all the milk of human kindness in twenty millions of American breasts. At once insidious efforts were set on foot to turn the fury thus engendered against me, because of my pertinacious advocacy of mercy to the vanquished. Chancing to enter the club house the next (Saturday) evening, I received a full broadside of your scowls; ere we listened to a clerical harangue intended to prove that Mr. Lincoln had been providentially removed because of his notorious leanings toward clemency, in order to make way for a successor who would give the rebels a full measure of stern justice. I was soon made to comprehend that I had no sympathizers—or none who dared seem such—in your crowded assemblage. And some maladroit admirer having, a few days afterward, made the Club a present of my portrait, its bare reception was resisted in a speech from the chair by your then President—a speech whose vigorous invective was justified solely by my pleadings for lenity to the rebels.

At once a concerted howl of denunciation and rage was sent up from every side against me by the little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals, echoed by a yell of "Stop my paper!" from thousands of imperfectly instructed readers of the Tribune. One impudent puppy wrote me to answer categorically whether I was or was not in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, adding that I must stop his paper if I were not! Scores volunteered assurances that I was defying public opinion—that most of my readers were against me—as if I could be induced to write what they wished said rather than what they needed to be told. I never before realized so vividly the baseness of the editorial vocation according to the vulgar conception of it. The din raised about my ears now is nothing to that I then endured and despised. I am humiliated by the reflection that it is (or was) in the power of such insects to annoy me, even by pretending to discover with surprise something that I have for years been publicly, emphatically proclaiming.

I must hurry over much that deserves a paragraph, to call your attention distinctly to occurrences in November last. Upon the Republicans having, by desperate effort, handsomely carried our State against a formidable-looking combination of recent and venomous apostates with our national adversaries, a cry arose from several quarters that I ought to be chosen U. S. Senator. At once, kind, discreet friends swarmed about me, whispering, "Only keep still about *universal amnesty* and your election is certain. Just be quiet a few weeks, and you can say what you please thereafter. You have no occasion to speak now." I slept on the well-meant suggestion, and deliberately concluded that I could not, in justice to myself, defer to it. I could not purchase office by even passive negative dissimulation. No man should be enabled to say to me, in truth, "If I had supposed you would persist in your rejected, condemned amnesty hobby, I would not have given you my vote." So I wrote and published, on the 27th of that month, my manifesto entitled "The True Bases of Reconstruction," wherein, repelling the idea that I proposed a dicker with the ex-rebels, I explicitly said:

I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though Impartial Suffrage should, for the present, be defeated. I *did* think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might (properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then, and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger one indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial; and, holding Davis neither better nor worse than several others, would have him treated as they are.

Is it conceivable that men who can read, and who were made aware of this declaration—for most of you were present and shouted approval of Mr. Fessenden's condemnation of my views at the Club, two or three evenings thereafter—can now pretend that my aiding to have Davis bailed is something novel and unexpected?

Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah.

I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you purposed, and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know that the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our Government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any is at heart opposed to the National unity, the Federal authority, or to that assertion of the equal rights of all men which has become practically indentified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion so soon as I shall feel confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the Republic, and that I shall demand a recall of all now in exile only for participating in the rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1867

FROM GRAVES COUNTY.

Candidates for the Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

MAYFIELD, KY., May 22.

Our Circuit Court began on Monday last, Judge Charles Marshall presiding. The whole afternoon was spent in speaking by the candidates for the State Senate and lower House of Kentucky. Messrs. Cargal, Silvertooth, Lindsey and Willingham are the Democratic candidates for the Senate, Third Senatorial District, and J. D. Landram is the confiscation-military-usurpation candidate for the Senate. John H. Neale and M. Emerson are the Democratic candidates in Graves county for the lower House of the General Assembly, and John A. Mays the Radical candidate. It is thought that there will be a convention held at Clinton, Hickman county, on the 15th of June, to thin out the Senatorial aspirants, but there will be no county convention in Graves, as we can afford to run two Democratic candidates, and then beat Johnny.

ALBURTUS.

Travis Cockrill, Esq., for Congress.

GLASGOW, KY., May 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

It now being made necessary for the Third district to elect a Representative to Congress, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Hise we of Barren county feel that we should present the name of one of our deserving Democrats; and, therefore, call upon Travis Cockrill, Esq., to become our standard-bearer. It is useless to consume time and space in speaking of Mr. Cockrill as the proper man, for he is well known throughout the entire district to be one of the most untiring workers we have in the cause in which he is enlisted. He was born and raised a Democrat and has never been known to falter when his services were required. Mr. Cockrill rendered noble service in the cause of Democracy in the Duvall and Hobson race, and the Green river country is greatly indebted to him for the grand result.

Barren county is a unit for him, and should he be induced to make the race, there will be little time spent in determining in the convention who will be the man. Hoping you will give this a place in your next issue, I will close by saying that, should Mr. Cockrill consent to make the race, old Barren stands ready to back him with twelve hundred majority.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Meeting in Bullitt.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, KY., May 25, 1867.

A meeting was held in this place on the 20th inst., being County Court day, by the Democratic party, and those opposed to radicalism for the purpose of sending delegates to a convention to be held at Mt. Washington, with delegates from Spencer county, on the 8th day of June, 1867, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to represent the Democrats of Bullitt and Spencer counties in the next Kentucky Legislature. On motion, Judge Carpenter was called to the chair and Sam. M. Simmons appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman a committee of six was appointed to select delegates to said convention. The committee reported the following named delegates from the different districts in said county:

Leach's District—W. N. Simmons, R. A. Wise J. V. Crenshaw and R. J. Stoner.

Shepherdsville District—A. H. Field, J. W. Glenn, Dr. H. C. Crist, George Shanklin and Walter Brooks.

Mt. Washington District—Wm. Hall, Austin Hough, Samuel Carothers and Charles Newkirk.

Pine Tavern District—Wm. Hays, Walter Farliate, Robert Samuels, George Magruder, J. P. McAffee, and Leander Lee.

On motion of Judge Carpenter, it was agreed that the delegates go to said convention untrammeled, leaving it to the judgment of the delegates to select a candidate most acceptable to the Democratic party, and all those opposed to radicalism, and all good and patriotic citizens for a free and truly Democratic government, as handed down to us by our forefathers.

On motion, it was requested that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings to the Louisville COURIER, with a request that it be published in said paper, and that all other papers in the city favorable to the cause of Democracy publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAM. M. SIMONS, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Barren.

In pursuance of the call of the Executive Democratic Committee of the county of Barren, a Democratic meeting was held at the Court-house in Glasgow on Monday, the 20th inst.

On motion of Judge S. H. Boles, Colonel Jas. P. Bates was elected President of the meeting, and on motion of Wm. H. Edmunds, Judge V. H. Jones was chosen Secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and reported the resolutions and principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Frankfort on the 22d of February last, which were unanimously adopted. The meeting then, without a dissenting voice, ratified and indorsed the nominees of the said State Convention.

On motion of Wm. H. Edwards, Jerry S. Jourdan was unanimously declared to be a candidate to represent the county of Barren in the next Legislature.

It was then moved that John S. McMillan, of Monroe, be unanimously declared a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the State Senate, which motion was adopted by acclamation.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of this Democratic meeting be published in the Glasgow Times, the Louisville COURIER and the Louisville Journal. After which the meeting adjourned.

J. P. BATES, President.

V. H. JONES, Secretary.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District.

I have last seen and read the new oath, enacted and engrafted upon the Statute Book of the United States in 1862, to be administered to each member of Congress before he is allowed to take his seal. If I should be elected I would be required to swear that I "never counseled, encouraged or countenanced any individual in arms against the United States." This, as a conscientious man, I cannot do. I did not know of this requirement when I became a candidate. I feel that it is due to my friends to say at once, I cannot be a Representative in Congress for this reason aforesaid.

I thank, most sincerely, my friends in Barren, Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, Warren, Logan and other counties in this District, who have so generously indicated their partiality for me. I shall hope to co-operate with you in selecting a sound and good man to bold up our banner and sound our voice in the halls of Congress.

P. H. LESLIE.

GLASGOW, KY., May 20, 1867.

The Third District.

TRENTON, TODD COUNTY, May 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Todd has been holding back with her usual modesty, waiting for her sister counties to speak upon the subject of our coming Congressional race. We would suggest the name of G. Terry, a young man of rare talents and very high legal attainments, and I know of no one who could succeed the lamented Hise with more credit to himself and the district. Of course, he will submit his claims to the rulings of the convention. Your friend, B.

Card from A. G. Roberts, Esq.,

CONSOLATION, SHELBY CO., May 24, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Please allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to reply to a call soliciting me through the Shelby Sentinel, signed by a number of citizens of Shelby county, besides others who have personally solicited me, to become a candidate to represent Shelby county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly. I am thankful for the confidence they expressed in me, and with a great deal of pleasure announce myself a candidate, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention. In doing so, I must frankly admit that, should I be nominated, I shall not regard it as a sacrifice on my part to represent Shelby county, but an honor that I shall ever be proud of.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. G. ROBERTS.

J. F. South for Congress.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

We, the undersigned citizens of Warren county, wish to call the attention of our fellow-citizens of this district to J. F. South as a suitable man to represent this district in the next Congress. No man has a better record. He is a life-long Democrat, and we know no man among us who could so nearly fill in intelligence and intellectual power the place vacated by the death of Hon. S. Hise. If he can be had he is the man we want. We are assured by his intimate friends that he may be induced to become a candidate, if it should appear to be the general desire of the people. We therefore ask the people of the district to whom he is so well and favorably known to give expression to their wishes through the press.

MANY VOTERS.

Clinton County and the Congressional Candidate.

ALBANY, KY., May 20th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Clinton presents to the voters of the Third Congressional District the name of Joseph E. Hays, of Russell county, as a candidate for Congress in this district. I learn that he is a candidate for the position. I know him to be a gentleman of unexceptionable Christian character, and a lawyer of the first class, an effective speaker, a life-long and unflinching Democrat. Mr. Hays practices law in Clinton, and no man could be named who would be more acceptable to the voters of Clinton than Mr. Hays.

CLINTON.

☞ The wife of Theodore Stuyvesant, one of the most prominent and wealthy of New York city, was on Thursday detected by her husband and some of her friends in an improper intimacy with a man whom he had received in his house as a guest. The friends of the injured husband summarily ejected the seducer from a window. The woman on Friday, while arrangements were being perfected by the husband to leave her, attacked her husband's mother, cruelly beating and maltreating her, for which she was arrested and is now confined in the Tombs for trial.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser states that one half to two thirds of the city of Charleston, S. C., is owned by Frazier, Trenholm & Co. It is also said that the firm paid taxes on $14,000,000 worth of property in South Carolina during the last year.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Places of Historical Interest near Dublin—The Pending Treason Trials—An Interesting Letter.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

DUBLIN, May 2, 1867.

In our last letter we got through the Castle, and a few steps up the same street will bring us to

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

in which the Lord Lieutenant and corporation of Dublin have seats, and whose spire for nearly eight hundred years has pointed souls heavenward. Its black and moss-covered walls are discolored by age, but its solid masonry defies the ravages of time. It was built in 1038, and in 1163 enlarged by Archbishop O'Toole, that noble Irishman who so strenuously sought to unite his countrymen in one last effort to rid themselves of English rule. His remains rest in a stone sarcophagus, which is deposited in a corner of the sactuary he loved so well. (It may not be out of place to state here that at the reformation all church property passed to the established church of Ireland.) It was in this cathedral that by order of Queen Elizabeth (1559) the liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English tongue. It contained a vast number of relics which were publicly burned in the sixteenth century. Among them the staff of St. Patrick. The walls are full of monumental tombs. Chief in interest among them is that of Earl Strongbow, who played so conspicuous a part in the subjugation of this island. It is a large stone figure of a knight in full armor, lying in a recumbent position. The room in which worship is conducted is not very large or very handsomely ornamented, but the cathedral taken together covers a considerable space. Beneath it are vaults, containing hundreds of bodies, placed there at a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to, and the antiquated coffins and tombs fully accord with the appearance of the structure above them. Its antiseptic qualities recommend it, even to this day, as a last resting place. The Sabbath service attracts large crowds, chiefly on account of the music, a programme of which is published in the dailies of Saturday. To those who wish a musical treat, and witness a theatrical display in God's house, we say, go. We must now pass along the dirtiest, narrowest, and most repulsive street ever seen, and reach

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,

on the site of which originally was a well, with the water of which St. Patrick is said to have baptized his converts. The present building was begun in 1190, and has been repeatedly repaired, but chief among its benefactors in this line is B. L. Guinness, the celebrated Dublin brewer. His architect first demanded £200,000. 'Twas given. *Two hundred thousand* more were expended, and still the work was incomplete. He was asked what he would now do? He replied, "I have begun and I will finish," and another hundred thousand was added. He has lately been gazetted a baronet. The work practically amounted to inclosing the old building in a new case. As a work of imposing ecclesiastical architecture, we doubt it it is excelled anywhere in the world, certainly not in Great Britain. It is entirely of gray stone with flying buttresses and pinnacle porches, tower and spire, and will accommodate comfortably eight or ten thousand people. The organ is a grand one, and the stained glass windows, representing various scripture scenes, are wonders of skill, some of them costing $2,500. This church, too, is full of monuments, the most curious among which is that to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, built in 1639. It is cumbersome and unique, "consisting of black marble adorned with wood carving, gilding and painting." The representations of the Earl and his wife are in a recumbent position, and placed in the four stories above them are their sixteen children, by no means an unusual number in this prolific isle. Near the entrance is a marble slab marking the grave of Dean Swift, and beside it one to Mrs. Hester Johnson, the "Stella" of his poetry, who Swift so reluctantly married after rendering her miserable during long years, and who now in death finds the place she so earnestly desired and deserved in life. Not very far off is a tablet recording the virtues of Swift's servant who, in common with his master, possessed some poetic ability. The Dean once entering Bandon, a small town in the south of Ireland, noted for its religious persecutions, wrote these lines o'er the gate:

"Jew, Turk, or Atheist,
May enter here;
But not a Papist."

The servant, on coming up, read them, and perceiving that the Dean was the author, wrote this rejoinder:

"Whoever wrote this, did write it well,
The same is posted on the gates of Hell."

In the chancel is a memorial to the Duke of Schomberg, erected by the Dean and his fellow ministers, and which contains a scathing rebuke upon the relatives of the Duke, because, after coming into his immense possessions, they denied him a tombstone. The service is sung; one brother squeals the psalm in one key; another squeals the litany in a second key, and so on throughout, save in the sermon. Query: Can a man sing himself into Heaven? A good suit of clothes and a new pair of kid gloves will secure one a favorable seat for witnessing the performance. Lest we weary our readers, we will now proceed to

GLASNEVIN,

about two miles west of Dublin, where is the cemetery in which rest the remains of Ireland's most gifted sons. In this place at least the Irish seem to pay great attention to the graves of the departed; bringing flowers and evergreens daily as offerings at the shrine of affection. The tomb of Daniel O'Connell is the principal attraction. The monument to his memory is a granite round tower one hundred and sixty five feet in hight, surmounted by a stone cross eight feet high. Beneath, in a vault, the remains rest. The taste of the structure may be questioned, at least its beauty cannot be affirmed. You can now gaze upon the coffin containing all that is mortal of the "great agitator." Calmly sleeps his dust among the people he professed to love so devotedly. He still remains enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, and even now the mention of his name will bring a blush of pride to the cheeks of a people possessing so rich a heritage of bygone greatness. Such is life. Its toils must end and all lie equally low in the last narrow home. In the vault near by are the remains of O'Connell's "Great Pacificator," and above the door the simple inscription, "Honest Tom Steele." A little farther on is the monument of Curran. From this city of silence you can pass by a stile and path to the Botanic Gardens—beautiful in themselves, but not worth describing in this land so full of that which interests a lover of the past. In going back through Dublin we cannot refrain from visiting

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF TOM MOORE,

a queer-looking old house—No. 12 Aungier street. It is the same establishment in which his father carried on the trade of spirit and grocery dealer. The same trade is still carried on in the premises, but the occupant seemed by no means gratified at one's curiosity to explore the concern. His dreams of robbery and arson are quieted by the purchase of a small bundle. We could spend weeks in Dublin, but it must not be forgotten that the spots pleasing to one are not so to all. A friend asked us to accompany him to the battlefield of Bogue. A second only was necessary to assent, and away we went to

DROGHEDA,

A city of 20,000 inhabitants, 30 miles north of Dublin, on the railroad to Belfast, and reputed to be the spot where St. Patrick landed on his way to Tara, after his inhospitable reception at Herford, lower down on the coast. The town is crowded and dilapidated, with dirty narrow streets. Unprepossessing as the place may seem, it is the scene of one or two events which have told greatly on the future of this island. The city was once walled in, but its ancient ramparts have disappeared with the exception of two old gates, which ere long will follow in the wake of their companions. 'Twas through one of these Cromwell led the celebrated charge which was followed by a slaughter of the whole garrison of 2,000 men, under Sir Arthur Ashton. "Men's deeds live after them," and the name of Cromwell will be anathematized while Irish blood flows through Irish veins. Twice he summoned the garrison to surrender. Twice his choicest troops were repulsed. The third time Cromwell charged at the head of his followers, passed the gate, and rewarded the bravery of the besieged with instant death. The affair struck terror to the hearts of his foes, and one more such stroke farther south stayed opposition to the Parliament. It no doubt saved, ultimately, great bloodshed and loss of life, but it was a dangerous expedient, and proved successful only because of the peculiar circumstances in which his lots were placed. A lovely drive two miles along the bank of the Boyne, on which Drogheda is situated, brings you to the obelisk commemorating the "battle of the Boyne." It is of gray stone (and marks the spot where the struggle began, as also where Duke Schomberg fell), 150 feet in hight. On one side is the inscription, "Duke Schomberg, in passing this bridge, died bravely fighting in defence of liberty." On the other, "July 1st, MDCLXXXX."

No more noble man than Schomberg ever died. He may have been a religious enthusiast, but so were all men of his time. He fought for what his conscience approved as right. When Louis XIV. began the persecution of his Protestant subjects, Schomberg, although offered the place of First Marshal of France, declined the position, and became an exile and soldier of fortune. He entered the service of William of Orange. Here, at the age of eighty, he died at the head of his command, and just as victory was crowning the arms of his sovereign. The grave of Caillemote, the leader of the French Protestants, is near by, and is marked by two large elms. No traces remain of the carnage and blood shed once witnessed here. You pass down an enchanting glen, along which William's troops eagerly moved to the fray; but the progress of civilization has changed it strangely since then. Few battles have been more decisive, and no one has brought to the people of Ireland more lasting results. Our old Irish driver told it all, as, with tears in his eyes, he replied: "Yes, Mr., here's where old Ireland was lost." The river is crossed by a bridge, but such a contrivance for getting over was unnecessary. A boy with pants rolled up to his knees might ford it in safety. 'Twas a strange selection for a battle ground, and in these days of improved firearms, crossing in the face of fifteen thousand infantry would be a very dangerous, certainly a very unpleasant operation. Time, with its ravages, has levelled even the fortifications. Green grass mounds cover the earthworks behind which James concealed his troops, and an old broken sword, or spur, or musket, are all that was ever found as witnesses of the deadly struggle over this spot. Far off on a hill to the south is an old church in ruins, and it was here that the hapless James stood during the engagement, and beheld the third crown wrested from him. His cowardly conduct contrasts sadly with that of his son-in-law, William III., who mingled in the fiercest of the contest, and sought victory at the head of his columns. We sat upon the stone William used for a breakfast table the morning of the battle, and in going back to the town, looked through an old wooden house whose roof gave protection to James II., William III., and Oliver Cromwell. Twelve miles up the river you come to the site of

TARA,

the ancient capital of Ireland, "only a truncated mound covered with grass is seen." But few places in all this land abound in richer associations. Here St. Patrick first preached the glad tidings of salvation through a Redeemer, and here first a heart was moved by his story of the cross. Here, 200 years before the Christian era, the lawgivers of Erin gathered to consult as to the matters of general concern, and here the beauty and nobility of the "Isle of Saints" assembled to do honor to royalty for centuries before the Roman eagles triumphed over England. 'Twas here on the 1st of August, 1843, O'Connell gathered one of his monster agitation meetings. Moore's celebrated line,

"The harp that once through Tara's halls,"

aptly describe the changed fortunes of the place, and will render the spot forever hallowed. A ride of an hour brings us back to Dublin in time to witness the passing of the sentence upon

THE TWO FENIAN OFFICERS

on trial before the special commission at Dublin. The charge to the jury was very fair, and after three hours they brought in a verdict of "guilty." Chief Justice Whiteside pronounced the sentence "To be drawn, hung, and quartered." He was counsel for O'Connell in his celebrated trial, as also for Smith O'Brien and his comrades. His eloquence in those cases gave him a reputation for forensic ability kingdom wide. As usual with judges on such occasions, he got up a large amount of feeling, and reporters say he was deeply moved. Burke and Doran both made speeches, and after denouncing in unmeasured terms the informers, expressed their willingness to become martyrs to Irish freedom. There was considerable excitement in Dublin, but no one imagines for a moment that the sentence will be carried out. Smith O'Brien and his comrades demanded their legal right to be hung rather than imprisoned for life. A law was passed to legalize the commuting of their sentences, and will again be put in force. As a large number of bills for high treason have been found, numerous convictions will speedily follow. The counsel for the prisoners did all they could, but defenses based on the ground of the oppressed to revolt, backed up by Washington & Co. as examples, together with an abuse of informers, will not avail much with a loyal Irish jury. On the panel only one man in eighteen was a Catholic, a smaller proportion than ever previously known in a state trial. The evidence of Massey is perfectly conclusive, together with that of Corydon and the police. A defense in most cases is a waste of time, and the prisoners might as well plead guilty, with the chance of diminishing the term of punishment. Massey was chief in command of the Fenian movement, and is now the instrument by which his comrades are convicted.

CONFEDERATE.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Robert Fogler, at Washington, Pa.

[Washington, Pa., (May 15th.) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

On the night of Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866, Robert W. Dinsmore, an old, wealthy and respected citizen of Washington county, Pa., was murdered at his home in Hopewell township, about six miles from Washington borough. To-day, Robert Fogler, one of the perpetrators of the crime, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the yard of the Washington county jail for his share of the guilt.

[Fogler, after being arrested, confessed the crime, and asserted that he was assisted by a youth named Wm. Montgomery, (son of the Hon. Wm. Montgomery.) The latter was arrested, but acquited, having proved an *alibi*, and Fogler refusing to testify against him.]

Last night, the gallows, already constructed, was erected in the yard. The machine consists of two uprights and a cross beam the latter extending some three feet to one side of the uprights. From the end of the beam, depends the halter, and immediately under it is the trap. The trigger is east of the uprights, and was sprung from the scaffold.

The doomed man having given up all hope of delay, has spent the last two or three days and nights in almost constant preparation for his awful fate. Last night the Revs. Joseph D. Kerr and W. B. Watkins, Methodist clergymen, were with the prisoner in his cell nearly the entire night praying for him. They retired after 2 o'clock, leaving him cheerful and composed; and he fell asleep and slept calmly for four hours. When he awoke, the ministers again visited him, and remained with him until the end.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the limited number who had been furnished with tickets by the sheriff were admitted to the yard, and took their places near the scaffold.

At fifteen minutes after one the sheriff visited Fogler in his cell, where he was still engaged in devotions with the clergymen, and announced that the time had come. Sheriff Smith was so deeply affected that he wept. The condemned man, however, said to him, smilingly, "Cheer up, sheriff; I am prepared."

He was then pinioned, and supported by the two clergymen, and followed by the sheriff, he ascended the scaffold with a firm step.

He faced the spectators and addressed them in a firm, clear tone, stating that he had made a free and full confession of his guilt, which he wished published. He was about to die, but felt assured that he was fully prepared. He wished to thank the sheriff for the kindness shown him, and concluded by bidding all present good-by.

He then handed his written confession to one in attendance. The benediction was pronounced, and the sheriff adjusted the rope. The sheriff took leave of him, kissing him on the check. The prisoner returned the kiss, and then the white cap was drawn over his head.

The next instant the drop fell, and Fogler swung into eternity. He hung twenty minutes, and was cut down at twenty minutes before 3. The remains were neatly coffined, and will be sent to his relatives in Beaver county. The condemned was dressed in a neat suit of broad cloth.

The written confession which Fogler handed over just before his death, is dated April 15, and was written by himself. It is very voluminous, covering twenty-seven pages of closely-written foolscap. He commences the document with a sketch of his own history, and dwells particularly upon the time he resided with Hon. Wm. Montgomery before the murder. During that time he says Montgomery's two sons proposed plans to blow open the safes of three stores in Washington; also, to rob their own father's house and the house of a Mrs. Black. Fogler agreed to all the plans, but for some reason they were never executed.

The proposition to rob Mr. Dinsmore, first came from James Montgomery, and was agreed to. Wm. Montgomery and Fogler started one night to execute the robbery, but could not find the house. The matter was then dropped until the 4th of December, when James Montgomery again urged it upon them, and they did the deed. He says one of their plans was to burn the house and rob it in the excitement, but they gave that up.

He reiterates the declaration that the murder was unintentional, and that he fired the two shots only to frighten the old man.

He then explains why he did not testify against young Montgomery on his trial. He says that Messrs. Ruth and Little, his counsel, who were also counsel for Montgomery, visited him and urged him to refuse to testify, assuring him that it would be better for him in the Supreme Court. He also says that by such arguments they induced him to sign papers retracting the confession made after his arrest. He urges the public not to believe the retraction so made, as his confession is perfectly true, being made to ease an overburdened conscience.

The Fidelity of Mr. Davis' Servants.

[From the Norfolk Journal, 11th.]

Married, on Tuesday night, May 7th, at Fortress Monroe, Carroll Hall, by the Rev. O. S. Barten, Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, Frederick McGinnis to Ellen Barnes.

The above deserves more than a passing notice. It is not often, in these days, that we witness such faithfulness and devotion on the part of servants. Both parties belonged to Mr. Davis' household, and have shared with him and his family their long protracted imprisonment. They were his servants in Richmond, and have remained true and devoted to him through good and evil report. When, after the evacuation of Richmond, the family were compelled to move southward, Ellen could not be persuaded to leave them, but faithfully shared with them the toil and suffering of those fearful days.

When, after Mr. Davis' capture and his removal to the Fortress, his anxious, almost distracted wife, was waiting for tidings from him who, by the chances of war, had been thus cruelly torn from her side, Frederick, ever faithful and true, sought her, offering his services to go to him and help in ministering to his wants. When told that the slender means of the fallen family would never permit such an expenditure, his services were offered freely and gladly, without reward or remuneration. When at last, arrangements were made and means provided for him, and he found himself within the Fortress, a part of his wages were carefully laid aside, and have been regularly sent home to South Carolina to his old mistress (like many others impoverished by the war), who, in his own words, had been as good to him, and whom he loved as a *mother*. A like faithfulness and liberality must be recorded of Ellen.

Surely such an instance speaks for itself! Who does not feel that the unobtrusive faithfulness and devotion of those good people are a noble tribute to one who will ever be regarded, *by all who know him*, with peculiar affection, whom his friends admire and cherish for his high integrity and noble bearing in public, and quiet gentleness and refined sympathy in private.

God bless the happy pair! May Heaven smile upon them and give them all the good things of life which they so richly deserve.

☞ The Anti Slavery Standard thinks that "an imminent danger of the present period is that a continuation of the Greeley-Republican management will result in giving the next Presidency to General Grant." To parry this danger the Standard calls General Grant "a man of doubtful opinion, it may, and whose personal habits, with reference to intemperance, are, it is said, little if any better than Johnson's." As Wendell Phillips is the acknowledged leader of the Radical party, this may be taken as the key-note of the personal abuse which the Radical press throughout the country will pour out upon General Grant. As yet, this vituperation of the gallant soldier has been confined to a few journals; Phillips now gives the command, and it will soon be general.—[New York World.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1867.

The market closes rather quiet, though we notice an increased firmness for corn on the part of several holders. Transactions continue light in all departments and the weather yesterday and to-day was extremely unfavorable for out door sales, with light rains falling at intervals. The river is falling, though but slowly.

The cotton market has been dull and drooping all the week, which with unfavorable foreign advices has the tendency to check and depress the market for all other leading products.

The supplies of coal, lumber and shingles from the upper waters have been steady and abundant all the month, and stocks are ample for all demands. The lumber market is dull, though prices are pretty well sustained, especially for seasoned, or choice lumber.

The tobacco market has been brisk all the week, with large sales daily, the full particulars of which are annexed.

The meeting on 'Change was full to-day, and the market was pretty well sustained for provisions and grain, with a steady shipping demand, and the full quota of orders on hand, particularly for sound shelled corn. Prices have taken rather a wide range, with sales ranging from 95c to $1 05 for sound shelled corn, including sacks; also a sale of a round lot of 1,200 bushels on the line of the railroad to the Relief Commission at 94c, sacks included. This is rather below the current rates of to-day.

The New York dispatches to the Board of Trade quoted sugar, demand moderate and prices firm; hard at 15½c. Coffee quiet but firm. Flour quiet but heavy. Wheat dull, nominal. Corn unchanged in every respect at $1 25a1 30. Oats quiet but firm at 87c. Mess pork quiet but steady at $23 20. Lard quiet but steady at 13½c. Bacon dull and prices unchanged. Bulk meats quiet but steady. Cotton not quoted.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted flour very dull and heavy, but holders, in order to effect sales, seem unwilling to make any concessions; superfine at $10 50a11 25. Wheat scarce; no spring wheat on the market; No. 2 would bring $2 70a2 75; No. 1 $2 85. Corn quoted at 90c, but held higher; buyers at the close manifested a disposition to hold off and the market closed tame. Oats in fair demand and prices firm at 71a74c. Whisky held at 32c, but buyers offer 30c. Mess pork quiet at $22 50. Lard freely offered at 12½c, but buyers offer 12¼c. Bulk meats unchanged except clear ribbed, which is held at 10¾a11c. Bacon in fair demand and prices firm: shoulders at 9c; sides at 11; clear ribbed sides at 11¾c; clear sides at 12¼c.

New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton dull, though not quotably lower. Coffee dull and prices declined to 17½a18½c in gold. Sugar opened firm, but closed heavy. Flour irregular. Hay quiet but heavy at $28a30 per ton. Corn unchanged in every respect. Oats quiet but firm at 93a95c. Mess pork quiet but steady. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon weak but in fair demand at 9¾a11½c. Bran quiet but steady. Molasses quiet but heavy. Tobacco unchanged in every respect. Potatoes at $2 50a3 50.

St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork at $22 50. Lard at 12¼a12½c in tierces, and 13a13½c in kegs. Bacon shoulders at 8½a9c; clear sides at 12½a12¾c. Flour dull and holders are anxious to realize. Wheat very dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given. Corn active at $1 03 at 05 for prime yellow and white, and $1 07 for choice white. Oats at 93a94c.

Chicago dispatch quoted flour very dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given; superfine at $7a11; extra at $10a13; choice at $15a17. Wheat very dull at $2 95; receipts 12,000 bushels; shipments 10,000 bushels. Mess pork quiet but steady, at $22 50. Lard quiet at 12½a12¾c. Corn—holders ask an advance, but buyers operate with caution; No. 1 at $1 02½; No. 2 at 95c; receipts 26,000 bushels; shipments 46,000 bushels. Oats—stock is light, which caused much firmness in prices, at 77c; receipts 14,000 bushels; shipments 31,000 bushels. Rye at $1 13a1 50. Barley at 89a90c.

MONETARY.

The past financial week closes with little if any improvement upon the last. The anxiety which has depressed the market by the late failures in New York circles, is slowly but gradually disappearing. Capitalists show but little disposition to invest their spare funds in anything but call loans, on the most approved of collateral security. All classes seem to bear in mind that a speedy change for the better or worse must be at hand. There is every indication of an increase in the supply of currency.

Rates of discounting have varied between 9 and 12 per cent; when forced upon the street higher figures are asked.

The exchange market opened on Monday very firm. The supply upon hand was very small, and some had to resort to shipping currency. At present the supply is very abundant, and but little activity is manifested. Rates are, buying at par, and selling at 1-10 premium.

The rise in Government stocks and bonds has been very slight, averaging about ½ per cent all round. Compound interest notes have been freely offered, with but little margins from the New York rates. The premium upon them amounts to more than the accrued interest, which causes holders to sell more freely than they would otherwise do. The local stocks are quite dull, the rates between buyers and holders being too broad for many transactions to be made.

The only excitement to be noticed this week is the recent rise in gold. The higher figures brought out the gold and silver which has been stored and hidden by country merchants and farmers. This market opened on Monday at 136¾, and closes to-day at 137¼, showing an advance of only ½ between the opening and closing of the past week, the highest being 138½, and the lowest 136½. To-day we have the following advices—137¾, 137¼, 137⅜, 137¼, and closing at 137¼.

Corrected by Morton, Gali & Co., Bankers

NO. 150 WEST MAIN STREET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	136	137½
Silver dollars	130	135
Silver 25s and 50s	128	130
Silver dimes and half dimes	127	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties, 1862	109	109½
Five-twenties, 1865	105½	106
New Five-twenties	107½	108½
Seven-thirties	105½	106
Ten-forties	98½	99½

BONDS.

City for str't imp'ment	78	City for sch'l purposes	85
" " bounty	83	" " waterworks	85
" " wharf	78	" " L. & N. R. R.	85½
" " Jeff'ville R. R.	80	Ky. State bonds (old)	100
Ky. State bonds (new)	93	Waterworks bonds	85
Street Railway (old)	75	Street Railway (new)	75
" " (new)	75	Canal bonds (long)	80
Canal bonds (short)	85	Jeff. R. R. bonds	75
L. & N. R. R. (m. s.)	100	L. & N. R. R. (M. br.)	100
L. & N. R. R. (L. E.)	90	L. & F. R. R. (sub'n)	86

STOCKS.

National bank, first	116	National bk, second	100
" " Planters'	100	" " City	100
Bank of Ky	101	Bank of Louisville	103
Merchants' bank	110	Northern bank	117
Citizens' bank	121	People's bank	103½
Commercial bank	100	Falls City bank	100½
Mechanics' bank	88	West'n Financial b'k	60
Masonic bank	100	Franklin bank	60
West'n Ins. Co. bank	75	German Ins. Co. bank	120
L. & N. R. R.	65½	L. & F. R. R.	60
Citizens' Pass. R. R.	75	Central Pass. R. R.	40
Gas Co. stock	155	City Pass. R. R.	40

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

BATTING, &c.—We quote No. 1 cotton batting in lots at 28c; small sales at 30c; No. 2 at 23a25c; candlewick 65a70c; cotton twine 60a65c; carpet chain 50a60c; coverlet chain 68c.

BAGGING AND ROPE—We hear of no transactions except a slight speculative demand among dealers. We quote bagging nominally at 23a25c, as to quality and make, and hemp rope 9a11½c.

COAL—We quote Pittsburg, at wholesale, at 12a16c, afloat. The retail rate including boats, 20c per bushel, delivered. We quote Pomeroy coal to boats 11c.

CHEESE—Market quiet at 10a11c for green. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg at 16a18½c; factory 14½a18c in lots. English dairy 17a18½c, and pine apple at 28a30c, actual tare.

COTTON YARNS—We quote standard brands as follows, in small lots: No. 500 yarns, 21a25c per dozen; No. 600 at 20a22c and No. 700 at 18a19c.

CORNMEAL—The market is easier, with sales, in lots of 100 bbls and 500 bbls, at $1 75a5 00 per bbl for kiln dried. Bolted meal at $1 per bush.

CANDLES AND SOAP—The prevailing rates are as follows for star candles, manufacturers prices, who deduct ½c per pound for lots of 50 boxes or more: Star candles, full weight, 20c; sales of 13 oz at 16½c and 12 oz at 15c, half boxes and quarter boxes ½c extra. Railroad and hotel candles 21c. Tallow candles in lots 15½c. Soap, pure German, in 1 pound and ½ pound bars, 9c; mottled soap, 8c; family soap, yellow, in boxes, 6¼c; rosin soap, 6½c per pound, soda ash, per pound, 6½c; toilet soap, in cakes, 15c.

CEMENT—Steady sales of hydraulic, city mills, at $2a2 25 per bbl, in lots.

COTTON—The market has been drooping and rather dull this week, with an auction sale Tuesday last, including 80 offerings, with 38 rejection. Sales as follows: 1 bale at 23½c; 9 bales at 21a21½c; 3 at 20½c; 10 at 20a20½c; 2 at 19½c; 1 at 19c; 6 at 18a18½c; 1 at 16½c, and 1 at 15c. A sale of 71 bales was made on Thursday at 22c, and a sale to-day of 92 bales at 22c. The auction sale yesterday included 51 bales, with rejections on 31 bales. The sales or prices accepted were as follows: 5 bales at 22½a22¾c; 3 at 22½c; 1 at 21a21½c; 3 at 20a20½c; 2 at 14a19c, and 2 at 11a15c.

DRY GOODS—The market has been rather dull this week, though standard goods were pretty well sustained. We quote the rates and note the changes as follows: Great Western, Laurel Hill Penn Mills, Anchor, Macon and all other standard brown sheetings at 15c; Columbian and other similar brands 14½c; Eastern 20; Pepperell R, 18½c; do E, 20c. Bleached sheetings—New York mills steady at 40c. Lonsdales 21c; Wamsutta 33½c; Hope 19c. Prints are steady. We quote standard at 13c; Merrimack D, 16a18c; do W, 20c; Sprague, 13a15c; American, Dunnell and Richmond, 16c; Wamsutta, 12½c, and others in the same proportion. We quote Osnaburgs, 8 oz, at 20c. Tickings, A C A, 50c; A, 49c; B, 35c; Conestogas, 37½a42½c, as to width. Stripes, 20a25c checks, as to weight, &c., 20a40c; cotton flannels, 20a35c; ginghams, 27½c; delaines, 25a27½c; corset jeans, standard, 21; satinets, 55a85c; Kentucky jeans, 35a65c; cotton flannels, 30a35c; brown drills, standard, 22a22½c; willet silesia, 25½c; cambrics, paper, 19a25c; colored, 17c; spool cotton, Coat's or Clarke's, $1 10 per doz.

FISH—We quote steady sales as follows: Mackerel, No. 1 medium, $19 50 in bbls and $11 00 in half bbls. kitts, $2 85a2 90; No. 2, large, in bbls, $20 50; medium, $15 00; in half bbls $10 50; kitts, $2 65a2 75; No. 3 large, in bbls, $17 75, and kitts, $1 50a2 40. Codfish boxes, 8½c per pound. Herrings, per box, 70a75c. Sardines, in quarter boxes, per 100, $19 50.

FLOUR—The market is still dull at the decline noted yesterday, with sales of only 85 bbls in assorted lots at $9 50 to 17 00, and 120 bbls. A No. 1 in two lots at $16 25. We quote wheat flour as follows: Fine, $8 25a9 50; superfine, $10 50a10 75; plain extra, $12 00a13 00; choice extra, $12 75a14 25; extra family, $13 50a15 00; A No. 1 at $15 50a16 75, and fancy brands at $17 00a17 75 (that is nominal). Rye flour is steady in small lots at $10.

FRUIT—Oranges are selling at $6 to $7 per box for selected lots. Lemons, per box, $5a7 in lots. Dried apples 6½a7½c, as to quality, and dried peaches, good quarters, 15a16c for unpeeled.

GRAIN—There has been considerable fluctuation in the market this week, and wheat and corn underwent a very decided decline, but the latter has rallied, closing at an advance, though much lower than the prices were at the beginning of the week. The market for wheat is same dull, with sales of only a few sacks at prices ranging at $2 80a2 85. Corn rather active to-day, with sales of 2,100 bushels shelled, delivered on the line of the railroad at 94c. Sales in 500 bags white from store at $1 03 and 50 sacks white and mixed, deliv'red at $1 07; sale of 900 bushels white at 95c, and 800 bushels mixed at $1 02, delivered. Sales of ear corn, loose, from wagons at 75c and 80c. Oats are steady with a sale of 600 bushels in bulk at 75c. A sale of 350 bushels prime rye from store at $1 50.

GROCERIES—A sale of 165 bags Rio coffee at 23½a24c. Stocks fair. We quote Laguayra at 25c, and Java coffee at 33a35c. Raw sugar—New Orleans, in hhds, in lots, as follows: Fair 13¼a13½c; fully fair 13½a14c; prime 14½c, and choice 15c. Island sugars at 13½a14½c, as to quality. Refined sugar, hard standard, 18¼a18½c; soft refined, as to brand, ranges from 15c to 17c.

Rio, 62c. Caco ...

Sales to ...

GUNNY ...

bales at 25½c.

HIDES—Firmer, ... green hides. Dry salt ... ers hides, in rough, 8a8 ...

HAY—The market rules ... and export demand at $19 for ... val, with a sale of 80 bales ... $20 50. Sales from store at $23 ...

LEAD AND SHOT—Easier, with small ... lead at 10½a11c, and sales of bar lead at 11 ... patent $2 90a3 25; buckshot $3 25a3 50.

OILS—We quote lard oil No. 1 per gallon in lots $1 10a1 20, and No. 2 at $1a1 05. Small sales of choice at $1 25 in small lots. Coal oil 45a48c. Linseed oil at the mill at $1 30a1 35.

POTATOES—Small sales of selected at $3a3 25 per bbl, in lots.

IRON AND NAILS—The market for manufactured is quiet, yet trade is fair. We quote cold blast at $65a68 per ton. Receipts light. We quote at $60a65 for hot blast, and $65a68 for cold blast. Sales of 10d nails at $6 87a6 75 in small lots. We quote bar iron at 5a6c, hoop iron at 7a8c, sheet iron at 6¾a8½c, nail rods at 10½a12c, and boiler iron at 12c. We quote pig iron, hot blast, at $33a35.

LEATHER—We quote hemlock sole, 38a41c, Buffalo at 38a42½c; oak sole, 41a45; harness, 3a45c, and skirting, 40a48c; kip skins, 75c a $1; upper leather $30a54 per dozen.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market to-day was quiet for pork, and we quote mess at $22 25a22 50, with sales during the week of 1,000 barrels. Bacon has been steady all the week though prices have slightly fluctuated, with sales to day of 17 casks clear sides on private terms; 17 casks clear ribbed sides at 12½c, and 23 casks shoulders at 9¼a9½c. The sales yesterday included 45 casks shoulders at 9¼a9½c, and sides at 12½c for clear-ribbed, and 12¾c for clear sides. A sale of 25 casks clear sides at 12¾c and 8 casks at 12¾c. Hams range from 13¾ to 16½c, as to quality. We quote lard, city packed, at 12½a13½c in tierces, and 13¾a13¾c in kegs. Country bacon is coming in freely, with sales from wagons as follows: Shoulders 9c; clear sides 11c, and hams 13c. Country lard 11½c in barrels and 12¾c in kegs.

RAGS—Good cotton rags, 5¼a6c; mixed 4½a5c; soft woollen 3c; hard 1c.

SEEDS—We quote clover and timothy nominal, the former at $9a10 00 per bushel and the latter at $3a3 25. Hungarian seed $2 25a2 50. Choice hemp seed scarce at $3 50a4 00 per bush for fresh. Millet seed $2 25a2 50. Flaxseed firm at $3 40.

SALT—Stocks ample, with sales of Ohio river, Kanawha Salines, West Virginia, and Hartford city, in round lots at 50c per bush, or at $2 80 per bbl of 280 pounds; dairy salt and table salt per bbl, of 280 pounds, $3 25a3 50 per bbl.

TEA—We quote black at 75c to $1 20 per pound, gunpowder at $1 75a2 25 per pound, as to quality. Oolong 75 to $1 50.

VINEGAR—We quote choice in lots at $11 00 per bbl; common $9a10.

WHITE LEAD—We quote sales of factory lo-wit: Pure lead 16c; Kentucky XXX 11c; Ohio falls 12½c; Clifton 10½c, and IXL at 9½c. Lead, in tin packages, 1c higher.

WOOL—There is a fair demand and moderate supplies, with sales of new washed at 30a35c, as to quality and condition; a sale of unwashed at 16a18c.

WHISKY—We quote sales yesterday of barrels new raw, free, at $2 20. In bond it is generally held at 29a30c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 25, 1867.

SHELBY HOUSE, O. HIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

The receipts of stock have been generally fair, with but little change in the hog market. Sheep have declined at least from 50c to $1 per head. Cattle have declined about ½c per pound.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is moderately active for good butcher cattle, and are selling from 7½ to 7¾c; for good 6 to 6¾c, and 4½ to 5½c for the lower grades.

HOGS—The hog market is about the same, and prices range from 6¾ to 6¾c, and a few have been sold at 7c.

SHEEP—The arrivals of sheep have been rather large this week, and prices range from $3 50 to $5, as to quality. Market dull. Lambs are worth from $1 75 to $3.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 213; Hogs, 173; Sheep, 339.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD, FORD & SCEARCE, PROP'S.

CATTLE—The market has not been as active this week as the last. We quote the best at 7a7¼c; medium, 5¾a6½c; common, 4a5c.

HOGS—The market is rather drooping. Best are selling at 6½a6¾c; medium, 5a6c.

SHEEP—Are selling, according to quality, from 3 to 4½c per pound. Lambs are bringing from $2 50 to 3 per head.

BOURBON HOUSE, D. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The cattle market has been dull during the present week, and prices declined about 25c on the best qualities, and 50c on lower grades. Sales ranged at 6½a8½c for the best; 6¼a6½c for fair to good; 5¾a6c for ordinary, and 4a5c for inferior and rough stock.

HOGS—The market is unchanged. But few fresh stock has arrived during the week, and the old stock has been somewhat reduced. An advance in prices is likely to take place. Sales range at 4¾a6¾c, gross, for the best, and 6¼a6½c for light stock.

SHEEP—Prices have declined. Sales now range at 4½a5c, gross, for the best, and 4a5½c for fair to good. Lambs sell at $2 50a3 25 per head for fair to choice qualities. Common are not saleable.

SALES—Cattle, 238; Hogs, 663; Sheep, 640.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales of the week have been steady and rather heavy at fully sustained rates on all good grades, the sales aggregating 894 hhds, including reviews, with 88 rejections. The sales to day were 109 hhds, with only 1 rejection, a sure indication that the prices were highly satisfactory to the planters. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd Owen county manufacturing leaf at $25 25; 2 hhds at $22 00a21; 2 at $20 25a19 50; 2 at $17a16 50; 3 at $15a15 75; 3 at $14a14 75; 2 at $13 25; 6 at $12a12 75; 8 at $11a11 75; 21 at $10a10 75; 11 at $9a9 95; 6 at $8a8 95; 10 at $7a7 95; 8 at $6a6 90; 8 at $5a5 95; 7 at $4a4 70; 11 at $3a3 95; 6 at $2 55a2 95 and 2 at $1 90.

MONDAY, May 20.

The sales at the four auction warehouses included 73 hhds, including reviews, with 6 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $20; 1 at $15 75; 8 at $12a12 75; 3 at $11a11 75; 4 at $10a10 75; 12 at $9a9 75; 4 at $8a8 90; 4 at $7a7 90; 6 at $6a6 90; 5 at $5a5 90; 5 at $4a4 65; 12 at $3a3 90, and 1 at $2 60.

TUESDAY, May 21.

The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 219 hhds, including reviews, with 22 rejections of bids. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $28 25; 3 at $16 25a16 50; 1 at $15 25; 8 at $14a14 75; 3 at $13a13 75; 9 at $12a12 75; 19 at $11a11 75; 21 at $10a10 75; 25 at $9a9 95; 20 at $8a8 95; 22 at $7a7 90; 24 at $6a6 95; 23 at $5a5 95; 15 at $4a4 90; 26 at $3a3 95, and 13 at $2 50a2 95.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 189 hhds, including reviews, with 21 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 2 hhds at $28 25a21 25; 3 at $17a17 50; 3 at $16a16 25; 4 at $15a15 75; 5 at $14a14 75; 5 at $13a13 75; 7 at $12a12 75; 13 at $11a11 75; 22 at $10a10 75; 21 at $9a9 95; 21 at $8a8 95; 11 at $7a7 95; 25 at $6a6 95; 23 at $5a5 95; 15 at $4a4 75, and 10 at $2 25a2 90.

THURSDAY, May 23.

The sales at the four auction warehouses amounted to 192 hhds, including reviews, with 12 rejections. The prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $21 25; 6 hhds at $15a15 75; 1 at $14 25; 5 at $13a13 75; 2 at $12a12 75; 21 at $11a11 75; 23 at $10a10 75; 19 at $9a9 95; 21 at $8a8 95; 19 at $7a7 95; 19 at $6a6 95; 8 at $5a5 95; 10 at $4a4 90; 29 at $3a3 90; 8 at $2 25a2 95, and 3 at $1 20a1 85.

FRIDAY, May 24.

The sales at the 1 auction warehouses amounted to 112 hogsheads, including reviews, with 19 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $19 25; 2 at $16 25a16 50; 1 at $14 75; 3 at $13a13 75; 1 at $12a12 75; 8 at $11a11 75; 11 at $10a10 75; 15 at $9a9 95; 8 at $8a8 95; 7 at $7a7 90; 9 at $6a6 95; 9 at $5a5 90, 15 at $4a4 95; 8 at $3 05a3 90; 2 at $3 35a3 75, and 2 of trash at $1 15a1 85.

New Orleans Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 23 1867.

PRICES.

The market to-day was moderately active.

Stock left on sale: 761 Texas beeves, 390 hogs, 2,400 sheep, 30 milch cows, and but few veal cattle. Prices firm:

Texas cattle, choice, per head	60 00	a90 00
Texas cattle, 2d quality, per head	35 00	— —
Texas cattle, 3d quality, ℔ head	— —	30 00
Hogs, Western, ℔ ℔, gross	— 09	— 10
Hogs, Creole, ℔ pound, gross	— 08	— —
Sheep, Western	— —	8 00
Choice Western sheep	— —	9 00
Sheep, 2d quality	6 00	8 00
Milch cows, ℔ head, choice	90 00	100 00
Milch cows, ℔ head, 2d class	50 00	80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 00	15 00
Calves ℔ head	5 00	15 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 25—P. M.

COTTON—Very firm; sales of 950 bales at 27c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Less active and unchanged; sales 3,600 bbls at $10 25a11 10 for superfine State and Western; $11 50a13 00 for extra Western; $12 00a14 00 for extra Western; $13 00a17 00 for shipping brands extra R H O; and $11 65a17 00 for trade brands, market closing dull. California flour unchanged. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and declining; sales of 15,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee on private terms. Rye heavy at $1 50a1 71 for Western. Barley quiet. Barley malt nominal. Corn less active and without decided change; sales of new mixed Western at $1 20a1 24, very choice at $1 29. Oats unchanged; sales of Western at 86c; State 92c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 16c for crude and 26c for refined in bond.

GROCERIES—Rice firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11a11¼c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, 62c. Hops quiet.

LEATHER—Sole dull at 29½a31½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firm and closed heavy; 3,850 bbls at $23 25a23 37, closing at $23 20 cash; old mess, $22; prime, $18a19 25; prime mess, $22 also 1,250 bbls new mess at $23 25, sellers thirty and sixty days, and four months. Beef firm and more doing. Tierce beef quiet at $4 50; India mess, $9 10. Beef hams quiet; 150 bbls at 41a45. Bacon quiet; 250 boxes at 11¼a11¾c; Cumberland, 11¾a11¾c, short-ribbed, 12½c. Short clear cut meats steady; 225 packages at 9½a10¼c for shoulders and 12½a14c for hams. Lard steady; 850 bbls at 12a12¾c; last evening 1,500 packages at full prices.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy, and quotations are unchanged.

CHEESE—Lower, at 9a17½c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged; sales of 15,000 lbs domestic fleece at 47½a65c; extra pulled, 37½a55c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and declining.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull, and 10a15c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally lower; No. 2 spring at $2 60a2 70; No. 1, $2 85a2 87. Rye dull; Western, $1 71a1 71. Barley nominal. Oats quiet; Western, 86a87c. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, $1 20a1 22; old nominal at $1 30a1 32.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $22 50; mess, $23 20, closing steady. Beef firm, with fair demand. Cut meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull at 6½c for Cumberland. Lard steady, with a moderate business demand, at 13¼a13¾c, for fair to prime steam.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 25—P. M.

Dry goods closed rather quiet, but steady. Prices are unchanged. No further decline seems likely.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK WHOLESALE MARKET

Breadstuffs have been dull and variable. The demand for low grades of flour has been partly speculative. Common brands of shipping flour are scarce. Family brands, 75a$1 lower. The trade purchased with great caution what was pressingly offered.

Spring wheat declined 5a15c; winter nominal. Corn fluctuated; old varied 5a15c, with but little offered at the close; new varied 6a8c under the demand for export, the market closing unsettled, and holders withdrawing from the market. Oats closed heavy at the improvement, the demand being partly speculative. Rye steady; demand moderate.

Provisions—Pork fluctuated; in fair request, closing quiet. The stock is slightly diminished. Beef more active and firm; demand partly for export. Cut meats and bacon sold freely at full prices. Lard in fair demand, partly for export, and improved, closing steady.

Whisky sold freely, and a large business was done in contraband at from $1 25 to $1 35.

Sugars active, with an advance of ...

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Money more active. There is considerable shifting of loans and a large increasing balance in the sub-treasury. The bank statement creates some uneasiness among holders. Call loans 5a6 per cent.

The bank statement shows a decrease of $5,200,000 in legal tenders, $2,000,000 in loans; $1,500,000 in specie; $1,000,000 in deposits.

Sterling exchange closed nominal at 109¾ in gold for first-class bills.

Gold lower; opened at 137½, declined to 137, and closed at 137 bid and 137⅛ asked.

Exports of gold to-day $88,211.

Governments were in moderate request in the forenoon and closed dull. The closing quotations were: 81 registered 111⅝a111¾; do coupons 111⅝a111¾; 5-20s registered of '62 109½a109¾; coupons '62 109⅝a109¾; do January and July do 108½; August 7-30s 105½; do June 7-30s 105¾a105¾. 10-40s 99½.

The railway market opened lower but improved before noon. The rise was not marked on Erie or Northwestern. The market again relapsed on reports as to the bank statement, and closed about steady.

The following were the closing prices at the hour of 5:30 P. M.:

Gold 137⅛; Ohio certificates 25¼; Canton 45¾; Cumberland 30a31; Quicksilver 23a25; Mariposa 8a9; do preferred 17¼a18¼; Western Union Telegraph 47½; Pacific Mail 129a129¼; Atlantic 100a; New York Central 97¾a97⅞; Erie 58¾a58⅞; Hudson 109a109¼; Reading 103¾; Michigan Central 109½; Michigan Southern 66¾a66⅞; Illinois Central 118¼a118½; Pittsburg 75½a75¾; Toledo 112⅜a113; Rock Island 87⅞a88; Northwestern preferred 56¼a1⅝; Fort Wayne 95½a95⅝.

Border State bonds higher and in more demand; new Tennessee 67a68½; old Virginia 66a66½; new North Carolinas 57¾a57¾; Missouri 91½a91¾.

Mining stocks generally quiet; Quartz Hill was the feature, opening at 18⅞a18½; Gregory and at 655.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 25—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; spring extra $9 25a11.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 1 opened at $2 80; declined to $2 19, and closed at $2 35a2 50. Corn quiet and steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 02a1 02½; No. 2 at 95a98c, closing quiet at $1 02 for No. 1, and 96a97c for No. 2. Oats firm and 3a4c higher; sales of No. 2 at 77a77½c, closing at 78c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet at 90a96c for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $23 50. Lard quoted at 12½c.

CATTLE—Beef cattle firm at $6 25a8 70 for common stock of steers to smooth shipping beeves.

HOGS—Active at $6 00a6 80 for common to extra choice.

SHEEP—Dull at ...

ST. LOUIS MARKET

ST. LOUIS, May 25—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady, but prices unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and heavy at 25c for middling.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged, but a good deal lower.

GRAIN—Wheat 5a10c lower at $2 75a2 90 for prime fall and $3a3 15 for choice fall. Corn higher, at $1 02 1 08. Oats ... and better and closed at 93a94c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

And G...

T...

AND ALL OT...

10-4 S.

Cheap Ho...

W. H. ANDR...

my 27

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 20—P. M.

RECEIPTS.

Beeves	58,083
Sheep and Lambs	12,278
Hogs	21,455

The buoyancy in the beef market of last week is succeeded to-day by dullness and depression, and prices realized indicated a decline of fully ½ cent. At this concession all offerings were disposed of, but with no little difficulty. Extra 19c; prime 17½a18c; first quality 17½a17¾c; fair to good 16½a17c; ordinary to inferior 13a16c. The average quality of cattle is not as good as usual. Sheep and lambs, though less tone in the market, prices are not quotably lower, except for common, which offered quite freely. Prime and extra grades comparatively scarce and commanded full prices, the former 8½a9c and the latter 9¼c. Lambs sold at $7 50. Hogs, under large receipts, heavy and slightly declined; demand fair; 18 car loads on sale this morning, and all were disposed of at $7 25a7 65 per cwt.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 21—P. M.

OIL—Market extremely quiet, and holders firm in their demand of 14c for good grades, immediate delivery. Receipts light. Refined in bond unchanged; ruling rates are 26½c for standard white, and 28a28½c for prime straw to white, immediate delivery in Philadelphia; free oil 40a46c per gallon for standard white.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

CAMBRIDGE, May 21.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 301; market not very active, prices ½c lower. Extra $14a14 50; first quality $13a13 50; second quality $12a12 50; third quality $10a11 50.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

NEW YORK, May 20—P. M.

CATTLE—Receipts beeves 4,400; market about ½c higher than Monday. Bulk cattle—for fair grades the price rules mostly 16a17c and a few at 17¾c.

SHEEP—Dull at 5¾a8½c for sheared; supply too heavy for the demand.

SWINE—Very dull; best corn-fed selling at $7 50a7 80; common 6¾c.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23—P. M.

CATTLE—The cattle trade was comparatively buoyant to-day, and under the good demand for new, the Brighton prices advanced ¼c; sales of about 3,300 head at 7¼a8¾c for common light to fair, 9¼c for good to prime, and 10a10¼c for extra. Receipts, 5,000 head.

SHEEP—Lower, prime ranging from 5a8c for inferior to fair, and 5¾a6¾c for fair to good choice extra heavy fine wool. Receipts, 6,600 head.

HOGS—Neglected at 7¼a7½c. Receipts for the week 1,200 head.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,

VARIETY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

Main St., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines.

my20 deod3&w4

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Hurley's Bitters, the great strengthener and invigorator.

☞ Hurley's Ague Tonic, a certain cure for chills and fever.

☞ Seabrook's Soothing Sirup, a valuable article for teething children.

☞ Dr. Bettison's English Horse Liniment, the great remedy for sprains, bruises of horse or human.

☞ Hartman's Oriental Pearl Drops, for beautifying the complexion.

☞ Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

☞ Hurley's Worm Candy, a safe and pleasant vermifuge.

☞ Lee Seaton's Chemical Writing Fluid, warranted as good in all respects as the imported inks and much cheaper.

MARRIED.

GRAVES—GILREATH—On the 23d inst., by Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., at the Broadway M. E. church, Miss Roxie Gilreath and James A. Graves, Esq., all of this city.

VICTOR—GARRETT—On the 21st of May, by Rev. Sam. Hardee, Mr. R. M. Victor to Miss Mary V. Garrett, daughter of James A. Garrett, all of Hart county, Ky. d&w*

FOREE—GARR—On Thursday, May 23, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, in Jefferson county, Ky., by Rev. Andrew Sherley, Dr. J. T. Foree, of Trimble county, and Miss Dollie L. Garr. No cards.

That the happiness which now attends this loving couple may for ever be unalloyed, that no cloud may ever rise to darken their bright horizon, is the heartfelt wish of

A FRIEND.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
my1 w1y

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES L. JOHNSON as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District. my25 d&wtd

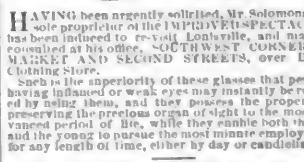
FOR SALE—70 ACRES OF OHIO RIVER LAND—I will sell for cash seventy Acres of Land, lying on the Ohio river, six miles below the city. It is all in cultivation, and is entirely above overflow. The landing is good at all stages of the year. This land is now under rent at seven dollars per acre. For particulars call at my residence, corner of Kentucky and Fifth streets. [ap18 d&w1] JNO. W. HUGHES.

SPECTACLES.

STAY LIMITED to FRIDAY,

June 7th, of

MR. SOLOMONS IN LOUISVILLE.



HAVING been urgently solicited, Mr. Solomons sole proprietor of the IMPROVED SPECTACLES has been induced to re-visit Louisville, and may be consulted at his office, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS, over Davis' Clothing Store.

Such is the superiority of these glasses that persons having inflamed or weak eyes may be relieved by using them, and they possess the property of preserving the precious organ of sight to the most advanced period of life, while they enable both the old and the young to pursue the most minute employment for any length of time, either by day or candlelight.

I have made a trial for a short time of Mr. Solomons' glasses, and am much pleased with them. They render vision very distinct, and appear to fatigue the eyes less than the glasses I have heretofore used. Those in need of artificial aid in this respect will do well to call on him. F. MILLER,
Prof. Obstetrics, University of Louisville

I have examined Mr. Solomons' glasses, and although I have been using spectacles for the last six years, I find them superior to any I have used so far. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1851.
T. P. SLATTERY, M. D.

Having tried Mr. Solomons' glasses, I find them both distinct and soothing to the sight, more, in fact, judging from so short a trial, than any I have yet used. I recommend them to the patronage of those in need of glasses. M. J. SPALDING, Bishop.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21, 1851. my25 d10&w1

Stop That Cough!

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Consumption and All Diseases of the Lungs.

THE result of its use is a proof of its great value. Mr. R. L. Tanner, Druggist at Springfield, Tenn., writes us (Feb 10, 1867,) that Mr. Richard Jones, of that place, has used six bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam, which cured him of a disease that five doctors pronounced consumption. He had been afflicted for several years. He writes that the Balsam is selling with good success. The afflicted should not delay using Allen's Lung Balsam. For sale wholesale and retail by all Louisville druggists. ap26 d&w 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS,

ORANGE COUNTY, IND.

THESE springs, celebrated as the finest mineral waters in the world, are now open for visitors seeking health or pleasure. Passengers on the L., N. A. & C. R. R. take the stage at Orleans; on the O. & M. R. R., at the Shoals. Terms, $12 per week. H. WILKINS,
my21 drodtf&wt Proprietor.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GEN'L ROBERT E. LEE,

By James D. McCabe, Jr., of Va.

SEND for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
my8 wt 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM—Situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, at Beard's Station, 1½ miles from Louisville, on a ridge of land 600 feet higher than the city, upon which frost never falls. It contains 57⅛ acres, 40 of which are in bearing trees of the choicest varieties, also two acres in vineyard, four acres in garden, woodland, and grasses and pasture, and about two acres in garden, abounding in dwarf pear trees and every variety of small fruits and vegetables. The improvements are a frame cottage house, containing five rooms (neatly papered), closets, pantry, &c., and cellar; beneath the kitchen, a dwelling two servants' rooms; spring-house, with a stream of purest freestone water; house (with stone room above) full of beautiful ice; all requisite outbuildings; two ash ponds, and an inexhaustible stone quarry. A new turnpike road, now in progress of construction, will lessen the distance to 15 miles. Skillful physicians, various denominations of churches, the best of schools and seminaries, dry goods and grocery stores, postoffice, and Masonic lodge all near by, and the neighborhood of the very best. Possession given when desired. Apply on the premises to SAM'L HYMAN.
my11 d&my 5d1 w3&wly1

FOR SALE—CEDAR SPRINGS—This splendid place is now offered for sale. It is situated on the turnpike, five miles north of Scottsville, on the Glasgow and Nashville road, and contains eleven hundred acres. The improvements are all of the very best; a large brick house of 13 rooms, servants' houses, storehouse, ice-house, barns, stables, with a large and choice orchard of apples, peaches, &c. A never-failing spring near the main dwelling, with three other springs on the farm, affording plenty of water in all seasons. Some three hundred acres is well set in grass, having groves of sugar and other forest trees interspersed through it. It is one of the most convenient and beautiful places in Southern Kentucky. For further information apply to JOHN R. PAGE, at the Boone warehouse, or to GRANDISON STARK on the premises. my11 d3&wt*

HALL, MOORE & MILLER,

MANUFACTURERS.

WE are working over two hundred hands daily, in manufacturing farming implements, machines, &c., and our facilities are such that we can and do sell our productions cheaper than any other establishment in the United States; among which will be found—

Kentucky Harvesters, Combined Reaper and Mower;
Kentucky Broad-guage Reaper only, cuts seven feet;
Kentucky Clipper Mower only;
Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers;
One and Two Horse Chain or Railway Powers and Threshers;
Circular Saw Mills, 24 inch, for sawing cord wood;
Cast and Steel Plows, of superior quality;
Shovel Plows and Cultivators;
Corn Shellers, for Hand and Power, assorted;
Revolving Horse Hay Rakes, assorted;
Kentucky Cider Mills; also,
Buggy, Carriage, and Wagon Wheels;
Buggy and Express Bodies, assorted.

☞ Send for list of prices, or call in person.
Office and Wholesale Sample Rooms,

No. 179 Main Street, Up Stairs,

Between Fifth and Sixth streets,
ap25 dim&w3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

GRAND

Tournament and Stock Fair

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS NEAR

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

MAY 29, 30 AND 31.

$100 PREMIUM.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE CONTESTED BY

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

THIS fair is under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Marshall, famous throughout Kentucky and Tennessee as a stock man. Great efforts are being made to secure the exhibition of a large quantity of stock from every portion of the country. A large and spacious hotel has lately been erected on the grounds, the hospitalities of which will be open during the day; and sufficient accommodation and chivalry will assemble at night to drive dull care away. A splendid band will be in attendance. Let every body go. my2 dl&w3

Wool.

WE are buying wool at the highest market rates and are prepared to furnish sacks for packing.
GEORGE C. HUNTER & CO.,
my5 d&w2m Commission Merchants.

GRAINGER & CO.,

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

TENTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAM Engines and Machinery for Grist Mills, Circular Saw Mills, &c., &c.

Engines and Machinery for Distilleries,

to mash from 50 to 300 bushels.

Tobacco Screws, Boilers and Castings to order.
mh19 dl &w3m

B. B. HENDRICKS. J. P. SMITH.

HENDRICKS & SMITH,

Attorneys at Law

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

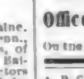
REFERENCES—R. M. Gano, Centerville, Bourbon co., Ky.; S. L. Hallman, Louisville, Ky. [a30 w6m

McCormick's Mowers & Self Rakers.

WE are agents for these celebrated machines, and are now ready to fill all orders at factory prices. Every machine warranted. Send your orders to
SAMUELS & SAYERS,
my15 w4* Sayers' Depot, Ky.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Dr. Shelburn



Is treating and proposes to treat all forms of diseases of the eye, and in no case that he undertakes, if he fails, shall the charge exceed twenty dollars.

Office and Residence at Sonora, Ky.,

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. my1 w3m*

A. H. CARDOZO. F. DROST.

A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

160 FRONT STREET,

New York.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference—Tucker & Co., Louisville; W. P. Hume, Cash'r First National Bank, Clarksville. mh27 w6m*

W. P. B. KENNEDY. WM. STUBER.

KENNEDY & STUBER,

STAIR BUILDERS,

Keep constantly on hand and make to order

Balusters, Newels, Railings, &c.,

S. W. cor. Fourteenth and Grayson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ All orders promptly and satisfactorily led
ap25 deod&weow3 n

Daviess Circuit Court.

John Pope's Administrator, Plaintiff, vs. his Heirs and Creditors, Defendant.

Petition in Equity.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Pope, deceased, will file them, properly authenticated, with Wm. H. Pegram, Master Commissioner of the Daviess Circuit Court, on or before the 30th of August, 1867. G W RAY,
my29 w1td Adm'r John Pope, dec'd.

CANCER!

TO persons afflicted with this terrible disease, I will say that I have a remedy that has never failed, when properly applied, of effecting a speedy and radical cure. And, as an evidence that I do not wish to deceive any one, I furnish my own medicines, apply it myself, and make no charge until a permanent cure is affected. For further particulars call on or address DR. KELLOW, No. 389 West Chestnut street, cor. Fifteenth, Louisville, Ky. mh16 des&weow3m

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CLEVELAND WATER-CURE.

THE subscriber wishes to say that, as it is now commencing its TWENTIETH SEASON, he is better prepared than ever to give health to invalids to the heavy. In addition to our Electro Thermal and Turkish Bath Departments, which we have enlarged and perfected during the past year, we have also established a comprehensive Air Bath, which is invaluable in many cases.

With these additions to our Institution, we now command the greatest variety, the most complete bathing facilities that can be found in any one place in the world. T. T. SEELYE, M. D.,
my16 deodim&w3* Proprietor.

COLD PENS.

C. P. BARNES' EXTRA GOLD PENS

Price List.	Pen only	Pen with silver & Ebony holder	Pen with silver reverse Holder & Pencil	Pen with silver Extension Case & Pencil	Pen with sterling silver screw case & Pencil	Pen with sterling silver screw case & pencil	Pen with gold mounted rubber case with pencil
No. 1	$ ...	$1 ...	$1 25	$ ...	$1 25	$3 00	$4 00
No. 2	...	1 00	1 50		1 50		5 00
No. 3	...	1 25	1 75		2 00	3 25	7 ...
No. 4	...	1 50	2 00	3 00	2 ...	4 00	8 ...
No. 5	...	1 75	2 50	3 50	3 50	4 50	10 00
No. 6	...	2 00	2 75	3 50	4 00		
No. 7	...	2 50	3 25	4 00	4 50		
No. 8	...	3 00	3 50	4 50	5 00		
No. 9	...	3 50	4 50		5 50		
No. 10	...	5 00	6 00				

SENT by mail or express on receipt of price. If by mail, inclose stamp for return postage.

Old pens repaired, if sent by mail with 30 cents and stamp each.

Plain gold rings of any weight and quality made to order.

Complete stock of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware always on hand.

Watches and jewelry repaired and warranted by J. S. SHARRARD.

C. P. BARNES,
No. 264 West Main street,
Louisville, Ky.
d16 wtf

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in the State who can come well recommended, to engage in a good paying business. Exclusive territory given. Address H., Courier office. my22 wtf

WANTED—SALESMEN—Every where. Ladies and gentlemen—$100 to $200 per month—to sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart even after cutting across the seam every eighth or sixteenth stitch. Every machine warranted three years. Send for circulars and terms to agents, or call at McGeorge's office, cor. Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. BLISS & McEATHRON,
my1 w3m General Agents.

WANTED—PERSONS IN EVERY COUNTY (male), to buy an interest in the manufacture and sale of the Aurora Oil—the cheapest and best light in the world—superior in every respect to coal oil. It is non-explosive; it will burn longer, and give 50 per cent. better light; does not smoke or smell, and will not arrest or stain the most delicate fabric; costs no more than one-half the present cost of coal oil. One man can make 75 barrels per day, and no machinery required. A single county is a fortune to a man of enterprise. For particulars call on or address PASSMORE & SWAIN, No. 64 Third street, Louisville, Ky., or PASSMORE & SWAIN, Harrodsburg, Ky. my25 d&wtf

WANTED—AGENTS—100 first-class book agents, to canvass for the new work entitled WEARING OF THE GRAY, by John Esten Cooke, formerly of General Stuart's staff, and author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," &c. &c. In compiling this work the author has avoided the dry details and statistics of official documents, and has furnished, in his most fascinating style, a series of personal portraits of Stuart, Hampton, Ashby, Mosby, and others, together with incidents and adventures of the late war, and thrilling narratives of the daring deeds, dashing charges, toilsome marches, willing sacrifices and heroic sufferings of "The Boys in Gray," having all the authenticity of history and the interest of the most charming romance. This book is destined to have a larger sale than any that has been published in the last five years. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For agency territory apply at once to F. I. DIBBLE, Publisher, 204 Main street, Hamilton Building, Room 9, Louisville, Ky. my9 deod&wtf

WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE AGENTS—For "THE LOST CAUSE," by Edward A. Pollard, of Va.—the only standard and official Southern history of the war published. The sale of this work has already been immense—nearly equal to all other war histories combined—and the demand is yet unabated. Hundreds of canvassers are now at work in different parts of the country. A large portion of Kentucky has not been canvassed at all, and we design to have the whole State thoroughly reconvassed. Now is the time for agents to secure choice territory. The experience of the past year shows that there is no article, either in the way of books or any general merchandise, affording the same opportunity for making money. We pay the highest commissions. We would no longer advertisement they need not apply as we have no use for them. We want only straight-forward business men, and especially returned and crippled soldiers. Apply to B. H. FESSENDEN & CO., Publishers, 208 Main street, Louisville, Ky. ap27 w4

Builder's Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Commissioner of Public Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Arkansas county, in the town of DeWitt, until 12 o'clock MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the building of a jail house in said town of DeWitt, of brick, two story high, one iron cell, with all fixtures, in size as per plan and specifications filed in the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The work to be completed by the —.

All proposals will be subject to the rejection or acceptance of the County Court.

Bond with approved security for the faithful performance required.

Bids and proposals must be directed to B. L. Haller, Commissioner of Public Buildings, DeWitt, Arkansas county, Ark.

NOTE.—Time for completion of work to be agreed upon by the contractor and the County Court, at the July term, 1867. B. L. HALLER,
my15 w1y Commissioner Public Buildings.

Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE associated with me in business Asbury Upton, of Upton, Ky., and will continue manufacturing and wholesaling stoves, castings, copper, tin and sheet-iron ware, at the old stand, East Sixth street, between Main and Market. We will also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Japanned and stamped tin-ware, tin kettles, sad irons, coffee mills, scales, &c., &c. This house has been in successful operation for twenty-five years, and we hope that by strict attention to business, we may receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices. After March 1, 1867, the name and style of firm will be C. B. Cooper & Co.
mh19 w3m C. B. COOPER.

CLOTHING.

Good News for the People!

GREAT REDUCTION

IN CLOTHING.

MARK STRAUS

WOULD inform his many old friends in the country and city that he has returned to Louisville, and will personally attend to their wants in the way of supplying them with the best and most desirable styles

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

My old friends and the public generally will find my assortment complete in all respects, and I shall take pleasure in offering them at satisfactory prices.

MARK STRAUS,
ap30 dtf&weow1 N. E. cor. Market and First sts.

J. L. MASON & CO'S

GREAT AMERICAN

HOG CHOLERA CURE,

—AND—

PREVENTIVE.

WE offer the above remedy as being fully capable of arresting any epidemic of hog cholera, and prompt in giving relief when properly administered. ☞ We have never known it to fail. Nothing will make hogs so thrifty as this remedy.
J. L. MASON & CO.

FOR SALE BY

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 133 Main Street.

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY.

J. FRED. HIKES,

General Agent, and Agent for the sale of County and State Rights. ... wtf

GO TO

McQuillan's,

Third St., bet. Market and Jefferson,

And See His Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

Before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice. ap8 deodim&wim

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1867.

NEWS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Discontent and Depredations of the Indians.

EXPOSED CONDITION OF THE WHITES.

A letter from Fort Wallace, Kansas, under date of May 14, gives us some interesting intelligence concerning the condition of affairs in that section, and the apprehensions which are entertained by both settlers and immigrants in regard to the probability of a general outbreak among the Indians. It would seem that the Government could be better employed in protecting and giving security to the people on the border by sending its military force there than by quartering it upon the people of the Southern States to oppress and annoy them for the furtherance of political schemes.

Our correspondent states that the Indians are scattered in small thieving bands for a distance of three hundred miles up and down this road. There is not a night but they make an attempt on some of the stations. Last week they stole ten horses from Willow Creek Station, one hundred miles west of here, and burned the stable and stock at Lake Station, the next one to Willow Creek. After setting fire to it, they retreated to the bill side in plain view of the station, and laughed and performed all sorts of antics, daring the station keeper to show himself, &c. This breaks our communications with the West again. How long they will remain open below it is hard to say. This breaking into small bands and thieving is but preparatory, and as soon as the grass is a little longer you may expect to hear of ugly work. The Government has not near enough troops on the plains and no supplies for them, and instead of hurrying up troops is procrastinating and endeavoring to settle all difficulties by treaties. It is not only disgusting, but appalling. God knows the Indians have already massacred enough to deserve punishment, and no treaties should be made until these massacres are avenged.

A small squad attempted to turn the station three miles from here Saturday night, but the station-keeper happened to be out and went toward them, when they fired on him and run. The troops went out next morning, but nothing could be found of them except pony and moccasin tracks in the bluffs south of here, showing that they were in the neighborhood.

A Contrast—Kentucky, Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.]

Of all the slave States seriously affected by the ravages of the war, Kentucky has come the nearest to a maintenance of her State rights in their integrity. The consequence is that she, of all those States, is now the most rapidly repairing the mischiefs and disasters occasioned by the war. This is attributable to the absence of any despotic and hectoring interference with her local government and legislation. She is able, from this fortunate circumstance, to direct her own policy, foster her own industry, protect her own people and interest, and to adapt her legislation to the changed circumstances which the abolition of slavery has produced. Nor is she distracted by an internal faction which finds its interest in sowing the seeds of bitterness and strife, and in disfranchising the great body of her tax-paying and property-holding population. The late election in that State shows a remarkably near approach to an actual unanimity of sentiment; a sentiment strongly conservative of all the great and paramount interests of society. If left alone under such favorable circumstances and surroundings, she will speedily repair all the damages which she sustained as a consequence of the war.

But if Kentucky presents an example of the happy effects of good local self government, Missouri furnishes an equally or more conspicuous example of the dire effects of officious intermeddling by Federal usurpation, and of the blighting influence of local faction, bent on partisan, bigoted supremacy, regardless of the great principles of justice and the common weal. Here in Missouri, through Federal intermeddling and usurpation, a band of malignants, adventurers, and renegades, destitute of integrity, ability and fearfully destitute of integrity, got political possession of the State; and, conscious of their inability to maintain themselves in power if the people were allowed the freedom of choice, they resolved to secure by chicanery and fraud what had first been obtained by force. The consequence is, such a frightful instance of villainous misgovernment as is scarcely paralleled in American history. In order to secure a local ascendency so fraudulently obtained, the great mass of our best citizens, who contribute the most largely, through property taxation, to the maintenance of the State government, were practically disfranchised; and thus those who sustained the principal burdens of government were denied all participation in the control or direction of its affairs. Thus the majority were practically overruled by the minority, a state of things at variance with all proper notions of justice, and in shameful violation of the whole system of government always recognized and heretofore maintained by the whole American people. But this was not all, nor the worst. The freedom of speech—heretofore considered an American birthright—was suppressed by violence, the utterance of a word in censure of outrages daily practiced was denounced as a crime, and subjected the speaker to the assaults of the ruling cutthroats, who, in many instances, murdered without compunction, and robbed with all the *sang froid* of professional freebooters. Under such a domination legislation became worse than mockery; official corruption and embezzlement became the rule, and all the evil influences of misgovernment and official ruffianism spread their baleful consequences throughout all the ramifications of society. Indeed, in many parts of the State, he was fortunate who was able to retain even a moity of what was his own.

Such is the sad but faint and imperfect picture of the late condition of our State, from which it has not yet quite emerged. True, public opinion, which in the end is more powerful than bad laws, is slowly correcting these evils. The Supreme Court of the United States, by its decision in the Cumming's case, did something for us. But it is to that safe guard of justice which Providence has placed in the nature of man, which has provided that evil shall finally work its own destruction, that we owe more than to anything else.

Not to dwell, however, on these considerations, it must be obvious to every one who thinks at all, that industry could not thrive under such a state of things. If Missouri, therefore, is not recovering from the ravages of the war as Kentucky is doing, the cause must be found in the fact that our State Government has been in the hands of those who care not for the welfare of our people; it is attributable to the fact that our State has been controlled by those who were more intent on power and plunder than zealous for the common weal. In all the elements of prosperity, in fertility of soil, genial climate, mineral wealth and natural avenues of intercommunication, Missouri is not surpassed, scarcely equaled, by any other State in the Union. Our present condition and most of our past evils are attributable to bad local government; and the contusion which has prevailed in the State furnishes an instructive example of what disastrous consequences may result from even a few years of misdevious misgovernment. It is, however, to us a source of felicitation and a subject of congratulation to the people, that a more rational and conservative spirit is abroad, which promises speedily to rescue the State Government from the hands of the spoilers, and which will work mightily and effectually to place Missouri in that elevated position which it is her right, under fair government, to occupy.

Adams vs. Rice.

The Congressional race between the gallant soldier and the nugatant mule contractor, in the Eighth Congressional District, was the most amusing and well contested in the State. Rice, the hybrid dealer, was very bitter and denunciatory toward the rebels—thought nothing too severe for traitors, and advocated all the measures of the ultra Radicals. In answer to this, Col. Adams said that he himself had thought very badly of the rebels and the rebellion; in fact, so bad was his opinion of both, that he had actually taken up arms to dispose the one and suppress the other, and as that had been accomplished, he thought that a gentlemanly magnanimity was as much demanded by the self-respect of the conquerors as by humanity toward the conquered and suffering population of the South; that there was this difference between his competitor and himself, that the indignation of his Radical friend never extended beyond the furnishing of mules for their subjugation while the rebels were in arms, but that he had become wonderfully blood thirsty since those poor creatures had been conquered and were helpless; that to his knowledge Rice had been offered a commission as Colonel of a regiment, but had preferred to serve in the lucrative capacity of mule drover to Camp Nelson, and had probably made some money in that ignoble capacity. This showing up of the Radical candidate was received with shouts of applause by the gallant portion of the mountaineers, and they triumphantly elected Adams in spite of the enormous majority which Randall had received two years ago. All honor to the man who led the forlorn hope of Democracy into this Radical stronghold, and carried the position against such overwhelming odds. If he could have had till August to canvass his district, we feel satisfied he would have gotten ten thousand majority instead of a little over five hundred. The gain of the Democracy in the Eighth district was relatively larger than in any district in the State, and it was owing to the eloquent and skillful management of the Congressman elect.—[Lexington Gazette.

Large Yield of Wool.

BARDSTOWN, KY., May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

On Friday last Mr. Thomas Gunnery, of this (Nelson) county, sheared sixteen pounds of good No. 1 wool from one Cotswold buck of his. Can any one else beat this? Let us see. Very respectfully, yours, J. H. N.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report on Church Extension—Reception of the Free Church of Scotland Delegates—The New York Milk Question Declined.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THIRD DAY.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Fairbairn of the Free Church of Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Matthews presented a report from the Presbytery of St. Louis, (non-conformer,) which, on motion, was referred to the committee of which Dr. Stanton is chairman.

TRANSFER OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

An overture was sent to the last General Assembly, from a Committee on Church Extension, within the bounds of the Presbytery of the Potomac, asking the General Assembly to transfer the property of the proposed Metropolitan church in that city, to the Presbytery of the Potomac, to be by said Presbytery applied to the purposes of the church extension in Washington; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to report upon this overture to the next General Assembly.

They accordingly report that since the last assembly, they have laid all the material facts connected with the history of the Metropolitan Church in Washington before the Hon. H. W. Green, of New Jersey, and solicited his opinion as to the propriety of the transfer proposed, and they further report that they have received from him a written opinion, herewith submitted to the effect that such a change of appropriation as is contemplated in the overture, 'would be a diversion of the fund from the purpose for which it was given, a defeat of the presumed intention of the donors and a departure from the recognized principles of equity.'

The committee therefore recommend that the Assembly decline to sanction the transfer proposed in the overture. Respectfully submitted.

P. D. GURLEY,
JOHN CHESTER,
EDWARD MYERS,
Committee.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

DECLARATION AND TESTIMONY CASES.

Dr. Stanton, chairman of a special committee of seven, to whom was referred the papers in relation to the declaration of testimony, with instructions to report on the following (yesterday) morning, stated that as they had not had time sufficient to consider the subject, which involved the somewhat difficult branch of contested seats, it would be impossible to report without further deliberation. He also begged leave to ask the appointment of three additional members of the committee.

The request of Dr. Stanton was granted by a unanimous vote, and the following gentlemen were appointed additional members of the committee by the Moderator: Dr. Brownson, Dr. Hatfield, and Elder D. L. Collier.

The Synod of Missouri, having complied with the requisitions of the last General Assembly, asked for the approval of this Assembly by giving the Moderator's signature.

On motion this was carried.

The official action of the Synod was then read by the Permanent Clerk.

MILK TRAFFIC.

The subject of milk traffic on Sunday, in the States of New York and Connecticut, committed to a special committee at the last General Assembly, was brought up.

Rev. Mr. McLaren moved to refer the subject to the Synod of New York, for local action, as not properly belonging to the General Assembly.

On motion of Rev. D. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the subject is one environed with so many difficulties, that the Assembly deems it inexpedient to make any deliverance upon the subject.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Before the order of the day—Church Extension—was taken up, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn and Joseph Wells, delegates from the Free Church of Scotland, were placed upon the rolls of corresponding members. They were also invited to seats on the platform, at the right side of the Moderator, during the sessions of the Assembly. It was also resolved to receive them, and hear their addresses at the First Presbyterian Church, on Fourth street, on Monday evening next.

ORDER OF THE DAY—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev Dr. Brownson, chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, made the following report, which they recommend for adoption:

Resolved, That the records of the Board be approved, and that the report be approved and published.

Resolved, That the policy of the Board in merely stimulating the liberality of the churches in their own behalf by supplementary appropriations, under a rule of economy which secures the widest possible distribution, meets with the hearty sanction of the Assembly.

Resolved, That the Assembly find unhesitating gratification in the fact that, through this Board during the past year, notwithstanding its limited means, one hundred churches, located in fifty presbyteries and eighteen States, have been efficiently aided in securing houses of worship, thus making an aggregate of seven hundred and twenty-eight churches, which, since its organization twelve years ago, have obtained church properties, free from debt, worth over two millions of dollars, and that will accommodate fully one hundred and fifty thousand worshipers.

Resolved, That the appropriations made for the benefit of the freedmen in the Southern States, during the last year, in connection with the freedmen's committee, are highly approved; and it is hereby recommended to the board to extend each further help to the colored people disposed to unite with our church, in obtaining places of worship, as circumstances may demand, and the state of the treasury may permit.

Resolved, That while it is a matter for congratulation that the contributing churches have increased in number from 567 in the first year of the board's operations to 829 in the year now closed, and that the contributions have also increased fourfold, during the same period, it is, at the same time, with great pain the Assembly contemplates the fact that 1,800 churches, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, still give nothing to this important object.

Resolved, That the Assembly, regarding the work of the Board as of vital moment to the stability and progress of the Presbyterian Church and the advancement of the cause of Christ in this land, does most solemnly and earnestly appeal to all our churches and people, in the name of the Great Shepherd of the sheep, to make regular and liberal contributions for the spread of the Saviour's Kingdom, through this approved channel.

Signed in behalf of the committee.

JAS. J. BROWNSON, Chairman.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Interesting Correspondence Between Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon.

[Paris (May 8) Correspondence of the London Times.]

I mentioned a few days ago the belief generally entertained in Paris that it was owing to the personal influence of Queen Victoria that there is now a prospect of a solution of the Luxemburg difficulty without a war. The fact is alluded to in the Journal de Paris, a journal just started under the management of M. Weiss, formerly of the Debats, and M. E. Herve, of the Courrier du Dimanche. The Journal de Paris gives, moreover, certain particulars on the authority of letters from a London correspondent. The Queen wrote to the Emperor Napoleon before writing to the King of Prussia, and used the arguments most calculated to divert him from the warlike projects ascribed to him by public opinion. The Journal de Paris says:

"This letter, impressed with the religious and almost mystic sentiments which predominate in the Queen's mind, particularly since the death of Prince Albert, seems to have made a deep impression on the Sovereign, who, amid the struggles of politics, has never completely repudiated the philanthropic theories of his youth, and who, on the battle-field of Solferino, covered with the dead and wounded, was seized with an unspeakable horror for war."

The Emperor replied in a letter which, according to the London correspondent of the Journal de Paris, had the best effect on Queen Victoria and on her principal advisers, for he protested against the schemes attributed to him, and against all idea of territorial aggrandizement for the advantage of France. He moreover declared, "with a great elevation of language and ideas," the complete disinterestedness of his policy on the recent occasion. He said, however, that the question, placed as it was, had become one of national honor to France; but he left it clearly to be understood that when once settled—that is, when the fortress of Luxemburg was evacuated—France would be disposed to give up all thought of aggrandizement.

"It was on receiving these conciliatory declarations that the Queen addressed herself to the King of Prussia. The family ties which unite the two reigning houses, the personal sympathies which, as the Journal de Paris says, Queen Victoria, in opposition to some of her advisers, has always shown for the cause of Germany since the beginning of the question of the Duchies, are known; but, in any circumstances, Her Majesty's sentiments would have made a serious impression on the Court of Berlin. By a lucky coincidence the letter written to King William on the present occasion reached him at the moment when M. Bismark experienced a deception the more painful that it was unexpected, namely, that Russia was not so favorable to the projects of the Prussians as he had reason to suppose. Prince Gortschakoff had clearly manifested the intention of the Russian Government not to engage itself with any of the parties in the commencement of the war, but reserved itself to intervene at a later period, whenever the moment seemed opportune. This fact made M. Bismark seriously reflect on his situation. The counsels of the Queen of England found not only King William but his Minister in a disposition less warlike than people imagined, and it was then, with the prompt decision which characterizes him, that M. Bismark suddenly modified his policy in a pacific sense, though probably he will astonish the world by some new change, should circumstances favor him.

A Telegraphic Blunder.

A minister in Pennsylvania who was absent on a visit, was recently invited to return home by the following dispatch. We give first the way in which it was written:

P——, 23d.

To Rev. Mr. S—— W——, Pa.:

Come home to marry M. E. Stuart Thursday morning. Answer immediately.

Mrs. S—— W——.

The worthy divine received the message in a shape which startled him considerably, if not more. He doubtless thought he was going to lose his wife in a way quite popular in these days. This was it:

Come home and marry me. Start Thursday morning.

A young lady of Montgomery, who was recently caught smoking a cigar, gave it as her reason for the act, "that it made it smell as though there was a man around."

Docket of the Court of Appeal of Kentucky.

SUMMER TERM, 1867.

FIRST DAY—JUNE 3.

1. Commonwealth vs. First National Bank of Louisville, Franklin.
2. Same vs. Bell et al., Hancock.
3. Same vs. Bracken et al., Marion.
4. Same vs. Weeks et al., Greenup.
5. Same vs. H. M. Stitt, Nicholas.
6. Same vs. James Stitt, Nicholas.
7. Same vs. Shields, Ohio.
8. Same vs. Watkins, Whitley.
9. Same vs. Graves, Christian.
10. Same vs. Smith et al., Barren.
11. Same vs. Wyatt, Montgomery.
12. Same vs. Blomer, Henderson.
13. Same vs. Gears, Harlan.
14. Anderson et al. vs. Commonwealth, Graves.
15. Harvey vs. same, Ballard.
16. Wingfield et al. vs. same, Muhlenburg.
17. McElvogue vs. same, Lou. City Court.
18. Graddy vs. Same, Scott.
19. Smith vs. same, Hart.
20. Dickerson vs. same, Campbell.
21. Branham vs. same, Scott.
22. Holden vs. same, Louisville City Court.
23. Vincent vs. same, Fulton.
24. Holt vs. same, Fulton.
25. Williamson vs. same, Campbell.
26. Biehl vs. same, Campbell.
27. Shaffer vs. same, Campbell.
28. Race vs. same, Pendleton.
29. Hobble vs. same, Ballard.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECOND DAY—JUNE 4.

30. Barrus et al. vs. Routhac's administrator et al., Fulton.
31. Hayworth vs. Ramsey, Hickman.
32. Judge and Justices Hickman county court, vs. Moore et al., Hickman.
33. Grey vs. City of Columbus, Hickman.
34. Ross vs. Campbell, Ballard.
35. Edrington vs. Bracken, Ballard.
36. Henderson et al. vs. Buchanan et al., Ballard.
37. Carney vs. Carney, Graves.

THIRD DAY—JUNE 5.

38. Eaker et al. vs. Pryor's adm'r, No. 1, Graves.
39. Same vs. same, No. 2, Graves.
40. Mellon vs. Anderson's heirs, Graves.
41. Keebler vs. Kaufman, Graves.
42. Esker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al., Graves.
43. Moree's adm'r vs. Eaker, Graves.
44. Same vs. Williams, Graves.
45. Storey vs. Kelso & Cook, Graves.

FOURTH DAY—JUNE 6.

46. Watts et al. vs. Cook et al., McCracken.
47. Powell vs. Dodds, McCracken.
48. Ellison, gd'n, et al. vs. Shapley et al., Calloway.
49. Dawson & Jones vs. Weatherspoon, Calloway.
50. Chandet vs. McLeod, Marshall.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

51. Cantrell vs. Bearden et al., Caldwell.
52. Johnson vs. Cobb & Sons, Caldwell.
53. Overby vs. Perryman, Caldwell.

FIFTH DAY—JUNE 7.

54. Cook vs. Redman, Caldwell.
55. McCormack et al. vs. Garth, Todd.
56. Small vs. Small, Todd.
57. Meriwether vs. Sebree et al., Todd.
58. Day vs. Billingsley, Todd.
59. Chiles' ex'r vs. Carneal, Todd.
60. Holland vs. Cason et al., Christian.
61. Petrie & Bristow et al. vs. Bell et al., Christian.

SIXTH DAY—JUNE 8.

62. Anderson's administrator vs. Whitlock et al., Christian.
63. Kennedy vs. Morris et al., Christian.
64. Doss vs. Harman et al., Muhlenburg.
65. McIntire vs. James et al., Muhlenburg.
66. Wilson vs. Duncan, Muhlenburg.
67. Kincheloe vs. Phelps, Muhlenburg.
68. Cobb et al. vs. Cook et al., Lyon.
69. Boyd's administrator et al. vs. Lester.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SEVENTH DAY—JUNE 10.

70. Allen vs. Wall, McLean.
71. Woodward et al. vs. Roby, McLean.
72. Same vs. Johnson, McLean.
73. Wall vs. Little, McLean.
74. Casey et al. vs. Lucas, McLean.
75. Montgomery, guardian, &c., vs. Montgomery, Daviess.
76. Brown vs. Wells, Daviess.
77. Triplett vs. Chrisman, Daviess.

EIGHTH DAY—JUNE 11.

78. Higdon vs. Bradshaw et al., Hancock.
79. McAdams vs. Montgomery, Hancock.
80. Hinton vs. Ashby, Ohio.
81. Haynes vs. Simon's assignee et al., Breckinridge.
82. Mattingly vs. Helm, Breckinridge.
83. Young's adm'r vs. Overton, Meade.
84. Shean vs. Fletcher et al., Hardin.
85. Carney vs. Lindsey, Campbell.

NINTH DAY—JUNE 12.

86. Caldwell, Hunter & Co. vs. Dawson, Hardin.
87. Smith's ex'r vs. Vertrees, Hardin.
88. Shean et al. vs. Ætna In. Co., Hardin.
89. Rodman vs. Justices Larue County Court, Larue.
90. Beeler vs. Wright, Larue.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

91. Ferguson vs. Wallace, Logan.
92. Hogan vs. Hogan, Warren.
93. White et al. vs. Lewis et al., Simpson.

TENTH DAY—JUNE 13.

94. Millet et al. vs. McCutcheon, Simpson.
95. Clark vs. Packett, Hart.
96. Curle vs. Curle, Hart.
97. Mansfield vs. Mansfield's adm'r, Hart.
98. Gardner vs. Craddock, Hart.
99. Richardson vs. Barnett et al., Hart.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

100. Buchanan vs. Atkinson, Taylor.
101. Marshall & Penick vs. Marshall, Taylor.

ELEVENTH DAY—JUNE 14.

101. Clark vs. Beauchamp, Marion.
102. Thompson, ad'c, et al. vs. Coppage, Marion.
103. Cleaver vs. Beauchamp, Marion.
104. Caphart vs. Dodd et al., Marion.
105. O'Neil, trustee, &c., vs. Miller, et al., Marion.
107. Yowell vs. Dodd et al., Marion.
108. Alfred et al. vs. Gordon & Co., Marion.
109. Peterson et al. vs. Peterson et al., Marion.

TWELFTH DAY—JUNE 15.

110. Drain et al. vs. Violett et al., Marion.
111. Swan's ad'r vs. Vaughn, Marion.
112. Tucker vs. Hood, Marion.
113. Williams vs. Cunningham, Washington.
114. Litsey's ex'r vs. Hardin's ex'r, Washington.
115. Mitchell's ad'r vs. Mitchell, Washington.
116. Jackson vs. McElroy, Washington.
117. Same vs. Moore, Washington.

THIRTEENTH DAY—JUNE 17.

118. Miller's ad'r vs. Maxville and Willisburg T. P. Co., Washington.
119. Abell's ex'rs, &c., vs. Abell, Nelson.
120. Smith & Campbell vs. Jones, Nelson.
121. McMakin et al. vs. McMakin, Nelson.
122. Mattingly et ux. vs. Speak et al., Nelson.
123. Hackley et ux. vs. Collings, Nelson.
124. Grigsby et al. vs. Breckinridge, Mercer.
125. Rice et al. vs. Bradshaw et al., Mercer.

FOURTEENTH DAY—JUNE 18.

126. Bowman et al. vs. Utley et al., Mercer.
127. Ransdall vs. Trisler, Mercer.
128. Gaither's ex'r et al. vs. Deboney's adm'r, Mercer.
129. Paxton vs. Adams et al., Mercer.
130. Norvell vs. Call's adm'r et al., Mercer.
131. Wright vs. Lewis et al., Mercer.
132. Commonwealth vs. Ward's adm'r et al., Anderson.
133. Ward's adm'r vs. Green et al., Anderson.

FIFTEENTH DAY—JUNE 19.

134. Penny's administrator vs. Walker's administrator et al., Anderson.
135. Long vs. Burke, Anderson.
136. Penny's administrator vs. Penny's administrator, Anderson.
137. Jorden vs. Williams, Anderson.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

138. Ward vs. Crateber et ux., Franklin.
139. Stevens vs. Brooks, Franklin.
140. Bowen vs. Sebree et ux., &c., Franklin.
141. Thomas vs. Herndon's administrator, Owen.

SIXTEENTH DAY—JUNE 20.

142. Bruce's heirs vs. Bruce's heirs, Henry.
143. Boulware vs. Arnold, Henry.
144. Harris et al. vs. Perry, Henry.
145. Lowden et al. vs. Boulware et al., Henry.
146. Barton et al. vs. Atchison, Henry.
147. Harris et al. vs. Ransdall & Berry, Henry.
148. Price vs. Gex et al., Carroll.
149. Whitaker et al. vs. Garnett et al., Carroll.
150. Same vs. Dean et al., Carroll.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—JUNE 21.

151. Payne vs. Cinre et al., Gallatin.
152. Ritchie's heirs et al. vs. Sanders' heirs et al., Gallatin.
153. Williams vs. Abrams, Grant.
154. Lucas et al. vs. Winston & Co., Grant.
155. Vowell vs. Gaines, Boone.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

156. Johnson vs. Roberts, Kenton.
157. Mallins vs. Roberts, Kenton.
158. Leathers vs. Commercial Ins. Co., Kenton.
158½. Brannon & Jones vs. Byland, Kenton.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—JUNE 22.

159. Cole vs. Morse, et al., Kenton.
160. Scott, et al., vs. Scott's ex'rs, et al., Kenton.
161. Fleming's adm'r vs. Ernst, et al., Kenton.
162. Connecticut Bank vs. Greer, et al., Kenton.
163. Quinn vs. Coleman et al., Kenton.
164. Selman, et al., vs. Lee's h'rs, et al., Campbell.
165. Morin vs. Hayman, trustee, Campbell.
166. Clephane vs. Bennett, Campbell.

NINETEENTH DAY—JUNE 24.

167. Pierce vs. Cobb, Christy & Co., Campbell.
168. Williamson vs. Jones, Campbell.
169. Bickley et al. vs. Hayman, Campbell.
170. Beall & Rachford vs. Huff, Campbell.
171. Meriwether vs. Farrar, Campbell.
172. Strode vs. Strode, Campbell.
173. Hancock vs. Brand, Campbell.
174. Willis et ux. vs. Woodward, Campbell.

TWENTIETH DAY—JUNE 25.

175. Gruelle et al. vs. Simon & Co., Pendleton.
176. Collier vs. Varner et al., Pendleton.
177. Capper vs. Wheeler, Pendleton.
178. Lewis' executor et al. vs. Whitaker et al., Harrison.
179. Carl et al. vs. Brent & Co., Harrison.
180. Cook vs. Gray, Harrison.
181. Frank & Shellman vs. Keith et al., Harrison.
182. Duhme & Co. vs. Young et al., Harrison.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—JUNE 26.

183. Robertson vs. Lemon and wife, Harrison.
184. Ashbrook et al. vs. Brandt's administrator, &c., Harrison.
185. Blayden vs. Madison, Harrison.
186. Kimbrough vs. Unson et al., Harrison.
186½. Deposit Bank of Cynthiana vs. Berry's administrator et al., Harrison.
187. Sibley vs. Armstrong, Bracken.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

188. Myall vs. Wright, Mason.
189. McKrell vs. Wear's administrator, Mason.
190. Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Howe, Mason.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—JUNE 27.

191. Crouch et al. vs. Hoffstatter et al., Nicholas.
192. Mathers et al. vs. Parker et al., Nicholas.
193. Tolbert et al. vs. Parker et al., Nicholas.
194. Hornback's adm'r vs. Hornback's adm'n, Nicholas.
195. Weare et al. vs. Burns, Nicholas.
196. Lee vs. Bolt's adm'r et al., Fleming.
197. Rice vs. Hazelrigg, Fleming.
198. Proctor vs. Biddle et al., Fleming.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—JUNE 28.

199. Lee vs. Overby, Fleming.
200. Ingram vs. Plummer, Rowan.
201. Stark's adm'x vs. Stark, Greenup.
202. Slattery vs. Thompson et al., Greenup.
203. Cushing vs. Bonducant, Greenup.
204. Dorch vs. Thompson's heirs, Greenup.
205. White vs. Seaton, Greenup.
206. Jones vs. Gammon's heirs, Greenup.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—JUNE 29.

207. Thompson (color) vs. Thompson's administrator, Montgomery.
208. Skittman vs. Hamilton, Montgomery.
209. Thompson vs. Prohert, Montgomery.
210. O'Rear vs. Tipton, Montgomery.
211. Conchman et al. vs. Tucley, Montgomery.
212. Magowan vs. Everett, Montgomery.
213. Fox et ux. vs. Jones, Montgomery.
214. Howard vs. Martin, Montgomery.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—JULY 1.

215. Cromwell's heirs vs. Mason's heirs, Montgomery.
216. Combe vs. Beatty's com., Montgomery.
217. Wilson vs. Mason's heirs, Montgomery.
218. Manier vs. Lindsey, Montgomery.
219. McCormick vs. Maupin, Montgomery.
220. Rice vs. Beatty, Bath.
221. Rutherford vs. Richart, &c., Bath.
222. Taylor & Trumbo vs Richart & Lindgell, Bath.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—JULY 2.

223. Goodpaster vs. Same, Bath.
224. Lightfoot vs. Same, Bath.
225. Richards vs. Same, Bath.
226. McDonald vs. Arnold et al., Bath.
227. Routt vs. Hardin, Bath.
228. Smith vs. Boggs, Morgan.
229. Little vs. Dougherty, Morgan.
230. Carter vs. Elliott, Carter.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—JULY 3.

231. Shepherd vs. Thompson, Carter.
232. Shepherd vs. Fraby, Carter.
233. Shepherd vs. Thompson, Carter.
234. Callihan vs. Wallace et al., Lawrence.
235. Ward vs. Nibert, Johnson.
236. Walters et al. vs. Preston, Johnson.
237. Simer vs. Stewart, Johnson.
238. Chandler vs. Ferguson, Johnson.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—JULY 4.

239. Justice vs. Justice, Pike.
240. Thornsbury et al. vs. Chaney, Pike.
241. Kendrick vs. Fields, Pike.
242. May vs. Dills, jr., Pike.
243. Harmon vs. Hatcher, Pike.
244. Potter et al. vs. Rowe, Pike.
245. Dixon vs. Poage, adm'r, &c., Boyd.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—JULY 5.

246. Taylor vs. Taylor, Madison.
247. Richardson vs. Tipton, &c., Madison.
248. Lockridge vs. Larrimore, Madison.
249. Bates vs. Buchanan, Madison.
250. Shearer vs. Harris et al., Madison.
251. Barke vs. Wilder, Madison.
252. Smith et al. vs. Park et al., Madison.
253. Lanmore vs. Jones et al., Madison.

THIRTIETH DAY—JULY 6.

254. Rhodus vs. Ogg, Madison.
255. Webb vs. Wright et al., Madison.
256. Dykes vs. Blakemore, Clark.
257. Epperson vs. Blakemore, Clark.
258. Cooper vs. Baker, Clark.
259. Hampton vs. Blakemore, Clark.
260. Allen vs. Bowen, Clark.
261. McCoy vs. Allen, Clark.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—JULY 8.

262. Farney vs. Bean, Clark.
263. Delph et al. vs. Delph et al., Fayette.
264. Webb vs. Jeffrees et al., Fayette.
265. Thompson et al. vs. Bell, Fayette.
266. Walrath vs. Viley, Fayette.
267. Spears, &c., vs. Sale et al., Woodford.
268. Field vs. Young, trustee, &c., Woodford.
269. Martin Roberts & Co. vs. Sawen's administrator, Woodford.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—JULY 9.

270. Roberts vs. Sawen's administrator, Woodford.
271. Macklin vs. Ward, Woodford.
272. Elder et al. vs. Lucas, Scott.
273. Offutt vs. Kenney, Scott.
274. Ashurst vs. Bailey's executrix et al., Scott.
275. Lucas vs. Boyce et ux., Scott.
276. Barbee vs. Martin's adm'r, Scott.
277. Deboney vs. Sandford, Scott.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—JULY 10.

278. Cantrill vs. Glover, Scott.
279. Davis et ux. vs. Scott, Scott.
280. McCray vs. Davis, Bourbon.
281. Polk & Buckley vs. Larey, Bourbon.
282. Same vs. Parvin, Bourbon.
283. Cantrill, trustee, &c., vs. Trimble, Bourbon.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

284. Best vs. Cochran, Garrard.
285. Cecil vs. Welch, Garrard.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—JULY 11.

286. Pliant vs. Davis, et al., Garrard.
287. Engleman vs. National Bank of Lancaster, Garrard.
288. Same vs. same, Garrard.
289. Same vs. Gill, Garrard.
290. Romans vs. Burnam, Garrard.
291. McQuerry vs. Rochester, et al., Garrard.
292. Lockhart vs. Yeiser & Co., Boyle.
293. Engleman vs. Craig, Jr., Lincoln.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—JULY 12.

294. Bank of Kentucky vs. Engleman, et al., Lincoln.
295. Coffee vs. Platt, Bucklin & Co., Casey.
296. James et al., vs. Black, Pulaski.
297. Brawner's adm'r vs. Kelley, Pulaski.
298. Taylor vs. Elliott, Pulaski.
299. Pierce vs. Ballenger, Russell.
300. Snow vs. Dick, Russell.
301. Wood vs. Wells, Russell.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—JULY 13.

302. Wood vs. Scholl, Russell.
303. Merryfield vs. Lucas, Russell.
304. Perkins vs. Smith & Satterfield, Russell.
305. Caldwell's heirs vs. Caldwell's heirs, Wayne.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

306. Lawler et al. vs. Pfeiffer, Jefferson.
307. Hellon vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson.
308. Reid vs. Smith, Jefferson.
309. Whitaker vs. Saunders, Jefferson.
310. Donohue vs. Murray, Jefferson.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—JULY 15.

311. Stewart et al. vs. Munchandler, Jefferson.
312. Mugnet vs. Lintz, Jefferson.
313. Carbon & Bettis, vs. Stoat, Jefferson.
314. Fulton vs. Carbon & Bettis, Jefferson.
315. Fehrenbach vs. Strauss et al., Jefferson.
316. Stimmell vs. Waters, Jefferson.
317. See vs. Louisville Pilot Benevolent and Relief Association, Jefferson.
318. Ricketts vs. Hatt et al., Jefferson.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—JULY 16.

319. Ricketts et al. vs. Crittenden, Jefferson.
320. Butler vs. Knott & Durham, Jefferson.
321. Bryant vs. Howard, Sanger & Co., Jefferson.
322. Archer vs. National Insurance Company, Boston, Jefferson.
323. Same vs. New England Mutual Insurance Company, Jefferson.
324. Davis vs. Watkins, Jefferson.
325. Smith et al. vs. J. M. Crabb, Jefferson.
326. Same vs. A. C. Crabb, Jefferson.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—JULY 17.

327. Delph vs. Finnell et al., Louisville Chancery.
328. Hyatt vs. James' administrator, Louisville Chancery.
329. Steir vs. Robinson & Co., Louisville Chancery.
330. Bray vs. Bray, Louisville Chancery.
331. Pilcher vs. Lee, Louisville Chancery.
332. Stewart's executor vs. Stewart, trustee, Louisville Chancery.
333. Pepper & Watson vs. Aiken et al., Louisville Chancery.
334. Melcher et al. vs. Obst & Rupert, Louisville Chancery.

FORTIETH DAY—JULY 18.

335. Monohon et al. vs. Caroline et al., Louisville Chancery.
336. Jefferson R. R. Co. vs. Cleveland, Louisville Chancery.
337. Parks et al. vs. Fry, Louisville Chancery.
338. Hell vs. Esselman, Louisville Chancery.
339. Bowles et ux. vs. Oldham, administrator, &c., Louisville Chancery.
340. Zang vs. Stein, Louisville Chancery.
341. Garvin's executor vs. Garvin, Louisville Chancery.
342. Coarts vs. Oldham, Louisville Chancery.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—JULY 19.

343. Henderson vs. Heady, Louisville Chancery.
344. Caldwell vs. Caldwell et al, Louisville Chancery.
345. Cain vs. McLarry, Louisville Chancery.
346. Allen vs. Allen, Louisville Chancery.
347. Bates vs. James, Louisville Chancery.
348. Allison vs. Bush & Shivell, Louisville Chancery.
349. Gray vs. Oyler, Louisville Chancery.
350. Deutch & Mandel vs. Stephens, Louisville Chancery.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—JULY 20.

351. Reasor vs. Henry et al., Louisville Chancery.
352. Ott vs. Ott's Adm'r et al., Louisville Chancery.
353. Avery vs. Watson, Louisville Chancery.
354. Stangle vs. McDermott, Louisville Chancery.
355. Underwood vs. Bowles et al., Louisville Chancery.
356. Goodman et ux. vs. Niles, Louisville Chancery.
357. Herr et al. vs. Augustus, Louisville Chancery.
358. Ford vs. Trabue et al., Louisville Chancery.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—JULY 22.

359. Riley vs. Shields et al., Louisville Chancery.
360. Arbegust vs. City of Louisville, Louisville Chancery.
361. Norwood et al. vs. Robinson, Louisville Chancery.
362. Korb vs. Kirk, Louisville Chancery.
363. Guisbaker vs. Hairman et al., Louisville Chancery.
364. Bakewell vs. Ogden et al., Louisville Chancery.
365. Rogers et al. vs. Halla, Louisville Chancery.
365½. McCallister vs. McCallister, Louisville Chancery.
366. Miller's administrators et al. vs. Antle, Louisville Chancery.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—JULY 23.

367. Smith et ux. vs. Mace et al., Louisville Chancery.
368. Hubert vs. Hubert, Louisville Chancery.
369. Lochry vs. Lochry, Louisville Chancery.
370. Larkin et al. vs. Millett, Louisville Chancery.
371. McElwell et al. vs. Crutcher's administrator, Louisville Chancery.
372. Jennings vs. Crider, Oldham.
373. Hartford's adm'r vs. Lewis, Shelby.
374. Allen vs. Armstrong, Shelby.
375. Arnold's ex'r vs. Warren & Mitchell, Bullitt.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY—JULY 24.

376. Howard vs. Noland's ex'r et. al., Estill.
377. Noland et. al. vs. Elkin et. al., Estill.
378. Bryant vs. Hisle, Estill.
379. Brinegar vs. Sharp & Noland, Estill.
380. Hawkins vs. Mosley, Estill.
381. Roark et. al. vs. Hack et. al., Breathitt.
382. Rice vs. Rice, Harlan.
383. Hibberd et. ux. vs. Gilbert, Clay.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY—JULY 25.

384. Faulkner's adm'r vs. Lawson, Whitley.
385. Smith vs. Rodes and wife, Rockcastle.
386. Rockcastle County Court vs. Smith, Rockcastle.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

387. Alsobrooke vs. Ramey, Livingston.
388. Joiner vs. Swinford, Livingston.
389. Tourmond vs. Black, Crittenden.
390. Samuels vs. Crowell, Crittenden.
391. Martin vs. Butler et al., Crittenden.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY—JULY 26.

392. Clements vs. Hancock et al., Union.
393. Proctor vs. Maryman, Union.
394. Avectson vs. Backham, Union.
395. Powell vs. Harrell's adm'x, Union.
396. Hedges vs. Wallace, Union.
397. Powell vs. Davis, &c., Union.
398. Commonwealth, for use, &c., vs. Henshaw et al., Union.
399. Ligon vs. Langsford, Hopkins.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY—JULY 27.

400. Gaff vs. Howard, Henderson.
401. Steele vs. Steele et al., Henderson.
402. Lecher et al. vs. Ingram, Henderson.
403. Taylor vs. Vance & Young, Henderson.
404. Terrill vs. Rankin, Henderson.
405. Thomasson vs. Thomasson, Webster.
406. Bank of Hopkinsville vs. Rudy, Webster.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

407. Linderberger et al. vs. Hurlbut et al., Barren.
408. Thompson vs. Radford, Barren.

FORTY-NINTH DAY—JULY 29.

409. Sette vs. Holman's executor, Barren.
410. Cockrill vs. Morris et al., Barren.
411. Preston vs. Bibb et al., Barren.
412. Winn, by guardian vs. Lawless & Jones, Barren.
413. Hybee et. ux. vs. Nuckolls, Barren.
414. Elliott vs. Campet, al., Cumberland.
415. Commonwealth for, &c., vs. Hudson, Adair.
416. Deboney's ex'c vs. Deboney et al., Adair.
417. Carter vs. Carter, Metcalfe.

LETTER FROM NABOB.

The Effect of the Speech of Wilson of Natick—The Radical Purpose to Make a Black Man's Party—Thirty Thousand Radical Documents per Week Sent South—Swallowing the Dunderberg—Sickles in the Role of Gessler—The Late Frost—Crops.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

AUGUSTA, GA., May 15, 1867.

Wilson of Massachusetts, as you probably are aware, having seen him in the Senate of the United States, is an unctuous looking individual, heavy in the jowls, a sort of cross between Pecksniff and Uriah Heep—that is, Pecksniff without the shirt collar and with his hair *slick*, and Heep without the blear eyes. He has made no commotion in Georgia, and has not succeeded in making converts to the sublime truths of Puritan radicalism. He has spoken the same speech twice, but his seed has fallen upon a rock, and instead of producing full-blow Radicals, according to present appearances his efforts will result in a complete waste of time and labor, as crowds of people who were willing to go the Sherman bill and take the chances before the Puritan apostle opened his mouth, are now determined, with clenched teeth and fists to vote No Convention first, last and all the time. Wilson and his ministering disciples are, it is said, more than a little disappointed at the patience and impassibility with which the people receive his conciliatory remarks. If some one would only make an angry reply, or get up a little row, or afford any pretext for saying that he was not allowed to speak, it would be a great satisfaction. But no, the wicked rebels are as peaceful as so many lambs; nobody goes to hear him but the negroes, nobody says a word in reply, and nobody pays any more attention to him than if he were a razor strap man or a *yarb* doctor. The friends of Jo. Brown are in despair. Their recruits are deserting by hundreds in every direction, and even the threat of confiscation is becoming powerless to check those poor uncivilized fellows, who "can only make their mark," from crying that "if that is the entertainment to which they are invited, they'll be—— if they don't vote against a nigger convention." Wilson has announced that another batch of school marms are coming from Plymouth Rock, and if they only had time their patent method of civilization might and doubtless would produce a wonderful change; but when a people are so ignorant as to be unable to write to their sisters concerning their *liasons Africaines*, what can be expected but blindness to the beauties of the Radical dispensation?

I met a merchant yesterday who was resolved to swallow the Sherman bill without making a wry face, because he believed that in no other way could the demand for dry goods become active. A calmer, more peaceable, or inoffensive man does not exist. His politics consist in whatever makes business lively. In an evil hour he read Wilson's speech, and was so excited by it that, though a Methodist of the strictest old school, he said, with an expletive, which it is to be hoped the recording angel will wipe out with a tear, that he will follow Governor Perry's advice, and oppose a convention "all he knows how." Having been once at Boston, Natick, Lowell and Springfield, and having read a few numbers of the Atlantic Monthly, I brought my superior civilization to bear on him in order to allay his excitement. I even talked to him of confiscation, and of the "direful wrath" of the oily Natickian, but I only found that I was adding fuel to fire, and that my friend was becoming so profane as seriously to endanger his good standing in his church. Even the newspapers who boast of having closed their ears, are as silent as the grave about the speech. They have nothing to say about the gifted orator, the enthusiastic audience, the deafening cheers, or the thrilling effects. They publish at so much per column in greenbacks, and that is all. Those who occupy a more exposed and less secure position are not deterred by Gen. Schofield's warning to the Richmond Times from criticising the bold Tribune with extreme severity, especially those parts of his harangues wherein he advises negroes to be insubordinate, and if they vote the Radical ticket to reward them for their turbulence by giving them the estates which he has vowed to confiscate.

It is the avowed purpose of the Radicals to create a black man's party in every one of these States. There is no longer a shadow of doubt on this subject, and it therefore becomes apparent to everybody that all who unconditionally accept the Sherman bill become in fact adherents of the party and antagonists of the interests of the whites. They come in too not as the leaders or equals of the black man's party, but as a sort of protectionary tail which can be dispensed with at any moment. Intelligent and well disposed negroes in all parts of the State openly declare their intention to have nothing to do with any movement which is not in harmony with the whites, and does not receive their sanction. They feel no gratitude to the Radical party, and cannot be made to see any possible advantage which they can derive from declaring war against those who have always been their best friends, whose bread they eat, and from whom alone they can obtain the means of subsistence. Large numbers of those will vote "no convention" if it be so advised, and that it will be so there is little doubt, unless the effect of Wilson's speeches die out more quickly than there is any present reason to suppose.

The mails are daily crowded with Radical documents of all sorts and shapes from the ready pen and scissors of Boutwell, of Mass., and other Jacobites, which are to be distributed among the people by judicious, active, and well paid agents. Thirty thousand per week is the boasted capacity of the Radical mill. The happiest effects are anticipated from this gratuitous issue of treason and flow of sent, especially from those portions which treat the President of the United States as the most infamous and hardened of criminals. This paper shower will be of great advantage to retail grocers. It will do away with the necessity to buy whitey-brown paper for wrapping up their wares, and those who henceforth buy "a quarter of sugar" or a slice of cheese will receive in addition a fragment of Boutwell's "full exposition of the policy of Congress in distinction from that of the Executive." We have no trunk makers, because we do not need trunks, as we don't travel, and have no clothes to put in them if we did, therefore the grocers will have no competition for the thirty thousand documents per week.

If the civic dignitaries who now constitute the government, by papal decree, of this goodly city, do not burst from a rapidly swelling sense of their own importance, no harm is likely to result to anybody else. They are the biggest little men I ever knew, and whenever I meet one of them I feel that awe which a Russian peasant is said to feel when he finds himself in presence of the Czar. Indeed, whenever I pass the store of one of them, I feel as if I ought to take off my hat, and invoke a blessing on the "appointed" Council. Since they swallowed the Dunderberg the price of Hostetter's Bitters has gone up considerably. One or two of the most delicate, whose constitutions were weakened by their shouts for Mr. Davis and General Lee, and "our glorious boys in gray," have had severe attacks of indigestion which made them took rather *blue*; but the tonics have made the iron clad assimilate, and they are now quite convalescent. What a triumph for Hostetter!

The attempt of the mighty Sickles to play Gessler to the firemen of Charleston, S. C., was a miserable blunder. Decent people were beginning to notice him and give him credit for a disposition to act in a kind and conciliatory spirit. The firemen never at any time carried the national flag in their processions, or any flag but their distinctive banners. They had no intention to slight the national authority or Sickles, or anybody else, when they omitted to procure the stars and stripes. The *order* to carry and salute the flag was therefore an unprovoked humiliation, converted what was intended to be a festive occasion into a march of slaves before a master, and caused bitterness and discontent where none existed. What a mine of truth is contained in the lines of the immortal bard on the "fantastic tricks" of "man, vain man, dressed in a little, brief authority!"

The frost of the early part of last week caused great alarm among the farmers of northern and middle Georgia. The cotton which was above the ground was badly nipped in some places, and received what the negroes call "considerable of a back set," but I am led to believe that the stand has not been seriously damaged. The warm weather of the past eight or nine days has done great good and the siding and chopping process is now going forward very actively, as fast as hoe and plow can accomplish the work. The accounts of the wheat crop are all cheering. The area sown in wheat is unusually large, and promises an immense yield. There are a few indications of rust on the leaf, but none as yet on the stem. In three weeks the cradles will be at work, and then the poor farmers who can live that long will begin to see daylight amid their troubles. In many cases they are compelled to cut their wheat as it is to feed their stock, and thus make a painful sacrifice. But they have no corn, no money, and no credit, and they must either do this or abandon their farms. Corn looks well, green, and vigorous, and despite the accounts I read of the madness of sacrificing corn to cotton, I think that it will be found that planters generally have acted far more wisely than last year and have planted much more corn and less cotton. The sudden fall in cotton just at planting time acted beneficially in this respect and caused many a one to "pitching his crop" to change his programme in favor of corn. If planters can beat through the next six weeks, until wheat and oats are harvested, they are safe. But there are many who sink every day in full view of the shore. NABOB.

J. F. South for Congress.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

I am a private citizen, yet every citizen must feel deeply the loss by the district and whole country of Hon. E. Hise, especially when we consider that to fill his place is so difficult, not to say impossible. Among the many worthy and honored names that are already spoken of I would suggest that of J. F. South, whose large and comprehensive intellect, and sledge-hammer logic as a debater, added to his coolness and self-command, eminently fit him to take the Radical bull by the horns, and protest against the proceedings of the revolutionary Congress, as becomes a true Kentuckian, and a representative of Kentucky's honor and interests. I merely write this little article to call the attention of our citizens, as we naturally look around in times of great public peril for men of large mind, true ability and integrity to take hold of our affairs. A CITIZEN.

Etheridge Not Sick.

The Louisville COURIER has a special dispatch from Memphis dated the 18th inst., in which it is stated:

"Hon. Emerson Etheridge is in the city, quite ill, and was unable to meet W. B. Stokes in joint discussion, as anticipated this morning."

Mr. Etheridge was suffering from a high fever, and was not present when Colonel Stokes commenced speaking, at about half-past eight o'clock, but he made his appearance in time, as we learn from the Memphis Appeal of Sunday morning, to make an "able and demolishing reply to Stokes." The Appeal adds that "the speaking ceased at twelve o'clock, and although the assembly were desirous of hearing him further, he said he could not speak on the Sabbath." Guess Stokes did not think he was a "sick man."—[Nashville Union and American.

In Clinton county, Iowa, last Thursday, a man named Mattoon fatally stabbed a young man named Ray. The latter had been meeting Mattoon's daughter by stealth, after having been forbidden the house by the "cruel parent," and was killed during one of the stolen interviews.

BOHEMIAN INSINCERITY.—There is no mercenary so destitute of sincerity as the Northern Bohemian. The Arab and the Indian, when they have rested in the tent, tasted the salt and broken the bread of a stranger, will not surprise, pillage and massacre him. Our city was, a few days ago, tilled with very strange literary bipeds, all of whom were loud in their avowed conservatism and gushing with sympathy for the South and for Mr. Davis. Never was it our fortune to meet with men who seemed more bitterly hostile to radicalism, or who were more amiably disposed, and yet these very same men, having returned to the North, are filling their papers with the most extravagant and injurious misrepresentations of the people by whom they were feasted and entertained.—[Richmond Times.

The proposed Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad is taking the country by storm. Everybody is in favor of it, and will contribute to its success.

It is an old and favorite project of Mr. Guthrie and has always had abundance of warm friends.

The distance is 184 miles. It can be built and the cars put upon the track for about $6,000,000, and when finished will be worth to the State and the people on its route at least $50,000,000. It can be easily built, and will doubtless be commenced at an early day.—[Paducah Herald.

STATE POLITICS

SUCCESSOR TO HON. E. HISE.

Warren County Leads off and Points to the Right Man.

Barren County Falls Into Line, Old Cumberland Keeps Step to Their Music.

MAJOR P. H. LESLIE THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE.

A Convention at Glasgow, Ky., the Third Monday in June.

BURKSVILLE, KY., May 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The gallant old Third district is deprived of her gifted Representative. The voice of her Hise will never again thrill the hearts and buoy up the hopes of his patriotic countrymen in the mighty struggle between Radical destructives and the friends of that constitutional Government bequeathed to us by our fathers. The question presents itself who shall be and ought to be his successor? Warren county answers this question. She says: "Maj. P. H. Leslie, of Barren county, is *the man* who should represent this district, and she earnestly solicits him to become a candidate."

Barren county! fall into line and unite with Warren in presenting the name of the gallant Leslie, and the sound of that name so familiar and dear to the people of old Cumberland is heard on every breeze and from all lips. Old Cumberland claims Maj. Leslie as one of her sons, true and long tried. She echoes back to Barren and Warren the name of Leslie as the right man to succeed the gifted and lamented Hise. For many years has Maj. Leslie mingled in all the social and business relations of life with our people—they have known him from his youth up. He was born in Clinton county, and we have known him to love and honor him. He is an able lawyer, a sound patriot, tried and true, well versed in the history and principles of the Government, and is warmly attached to the principles of the Democratic party. In his hands our cause will have a bold and able champion. We commend him to the district as *the man*. A convention to settle the rival claims of the various aspirants is inevitable. We want no discord in our ranks; the times are ominous. This summer we have the most important election that we have had for years; give us our best men, and let as be united and act in harmony, are our watchwords.

We suggest Glasgow as the place most central to the entire district, and the third Monday in June as the time to hold that convention. What say you, fellow-Democrats throughout the district? Shall that be the time and place?

CUMBERLAND DEMOCRACY.

Successor to Hon. E. Hise—Joseph E. Hays, Esq.

BURKSVILLE, KY., May 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Since the unfortunate death of the lamented Hise, whom this county loved and honored for his sterling and unflinching adherence and advocacy of republican government and constitutional liberty, and his stern and unyielding enunciation of his political sentiments and feelings, many names (true and good men too) have been mentioned in connection with the race for Congress in this district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the untimely death of this distinguished man just elected to the Fortieth Congress. Among others (and wishing to disparage the claims of no one) this end of the district presents the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen Joseph E. Hays, Esq., of Russell county, to be the successor of Mr. Hise.

To those who know Mr. Hays it is needless to say anything. A lawyer of large experience, fine abilities and much business in the great number of counties in which he practices, all recognize his abilities as a man of superior intellect; a just man, devoted to the interest of his clients, and true to his profession—a sure guarantee that if nominated and elected he will prove true and faithful to the great principles which underlie our republican form of government. Mr. Hays has always been true to the Democratic faith, never swerved from his course from circumstances which brought defeat or victory, success or odium; he would make a faithful and good representative of the people's interest. Born in obscurity and reared in poverty, he is self-made, the architect of his own fortunes; he has arisen to the position he occupies without assistance, by the strength of his own exertions, impelled by his own energies and God-given intellect. Let the claims of little Russell be heard for once, especially when she presents a man in every way worthy of the honor.

Respectfully, MANY VOTERS, Of Cumberland.

Address of Joseph E. Hays, Esq.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I am a candidate to represent you in the Fortieth Congress, which announcement is made to you in high earnest. My residence is in Russell, my natal county, and up to this time I have neither held or aspired to any political office. The plan of our Federal Constitution, in its wise and cautious distribution of powers among the several departments of the General Government, has engaged my attention and commanded my admiration from boyhood; nevertheless, on account of the disadvantages arising out of extreme poverty, the want of an early education, filial duties imposed on me by the laws of nature, and my location, I determined in early life to be a man of business and labor, and not to engage in any struggle for political preferment. The manner in which I have worried with poverty in the education of myself and others, and in the discharge of my natural and social duties, is known only by my neighbors of this and the adjoining counties, some of whom have so unexpectedly called on me to make this canvass. My county has never been Democratic. In 1840, when only a few Democrats could be found here, I, though but an imprudent boy and not a voter, (my first vote for President being cast for Polk in 1844) was aroused by the slang and slander of politicians to take the stump for Mr. Van Buren, who received in the county only forty-two votes. From that day to this our county has been well supplied with a few wiseacres of county office notoriety, who for selfish purposes have ever been ready to oppose Democracy and promising Democrats by every possible means, styling themselves patriots and friends of the people, and since the 11th of April, "Union Democrats." Such patriotism and opposition has at last ruined the country by its triumph over Democracy. It made war upon life and property in the Territory of Kansas, and invaded Virginia under the lead of John Brown, shedding Virginia blood on Virginia soil during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. We find it next warring against Democracy, life, liberty and property, under the name of Know Nothingism. This, however, was but temporary, and over it and the base and selfish designs of most of its leaders, Democracy triumphed and the country was saved and restored to quiet and safety. But finally, and through the instrumentality of demagogues and bad men, Democracy and civil liberty have been overturned, and now alas! we know the value thereof. But can we recover it. Constitutional liberty still flickers in Kentucky. Will it revive and recover, or finally go out, is a mooted question, the examination of which makes the heart of every patriot and father (who feels properly for his people and offspring) beat with apprehension. For nineteen long years I have labored assiduously in my profession, investing all my surplus in property secured by our Constitutions, both State and Federal, not dreaming for many years that the government of the immortal Washington would ever rob or oppress its citizens, but at last "the scepter has departed from Judea," and we no longer have the government of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, and Buchanan, but in lieu thereof a demoralized and oppressive despotism. I am not a practiced writer, and do not, therefore, intend to be lengthy; but as it is impracticable for me to visit you until after our Circuit Court next week, I am induced to offer in this way some reasons in favor of my pretensions.

Our county has never, since its formation, had a Democratic representative in Congress.

This end of the present district has not even had a candidate, except Maj. Winfrey, when despotism rendered success hopeless and impossible. We have been represented by Messrs. Grider and Hise, from the southwestern part of the district, and no people regret more deeply than the Democracy of this part of the district the unfortunate death of the latter. It will be difficult indeed, if not impossible, to supply his loss to the country. Fellow-citizens, I wish not to wrong any aspirant or other person in this matter, and I cannot therefore disregard the call that has been made on me by distinguished and life-long Democrats from this part of the district. In behalf of them and myself, and of the entire party, I ask only to be treated with fair and equal consideration. Only three of the counties in which I have practiced my profession for many years are included in the district, whilst there are at least five counties in which I have no personal acquaintance. I ask you only to postpone your choice until the aspirants can all visit you in person, which I intend doing after my court. And when you see the appointments published, come out and hear and judge for yourselves. Every man owes it to his country and his posterity to be circumspect and active in this time of peril. Democrats will not, it is true, be likely to disagree in matters of public policy upon the issues now before us. All are ready to oppose, by all lawful means, the encroachments and usurpations of the Congress upon the constitutional and reserved rights of the States and the people thereof, as well as the social and political equality of the white and black races, the military despotism under which the Southern people now groan, and the threatened oppression and despotism that endangers constitutional liberty in Kentucky. And are ready and willing and determined to contend for the right of Kentucky as a State as well as the other States of this once happy, but now downtrodden country, to govern and regulate her own domestic institutions in her own way, without any unlawful acts or unauthorized amendments to our constitution. For these Democratic views, (in this location lately so hostile to Democracy and to peace) I, with many other good and true men in this State, perhaps more worthy than myself, have been greatly oppressed and maltreated. And whenever it becomes dangerous and ruinous to advocate the rights of life, liberty and property, and the rights of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, it is then high time that every man who is determined at all hazards to stand firm for honesty and right, and who feels unwilling to muffle up his head and still his tongue, and die and leave his children in a country wherein it is a crime to be a gentleman should seek and maintain the post of duty. Many of our good people have been misled, but all who are observing and truth-loving, are now apprised of the Radical designs. Let all good men, without regard to past and dead issues or differences, come together and act like brothers for civil liberty before the chains of despotism and slavery shall be inextricably riveted on us of the Anglo-Saxon race, for the final resolution of all parties will be the bad men against the good. Let us act peaceably and quietly, but firmly, in this crisis of our State and nation, and let us all be peace Democrats. JOSEPH E. HAYS.

J. E. Halsell for Congress.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., May 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

While we lament the death of the Hon. Elijah Hise, who so ably represented our district in Congress, it is indispensable that the vacancy occasioned thereby should be filled by the election of another. In selecting the man the old criterion that used to prevail ought to be adopted—the criterion of honesty and competency. Permit me to suggest that these elements pre-eminently exist in the character of our worthy fellow-citizen John E. Halsell, Esq. Combined with these qualities, his patriotic and conservative course has highly elevated him in this portion of the district, and would render him transcendently efficient in the councils of the nation. Now, in fact, there are only two political parties—the Radicals and the Democrats. Unfortunately the Democratic party is a little confused. I am not willing to admit that there is a permanent division of that party. The two branches have separate platforms, it is true, but they are essentially the same. There is no good cause for division. If we could only cultivate the proper spirit of patriotism, and at the same time deal kindly and generously with our political adversaries, and especially with that branch of the great Democratic family now ignoring the 22d of February Convention, Kentuckians would soon unite in common resistance against the monstrous and noxious theories of the Radicals of the North. With so gallant a man as Helm for our Governor, and such a man as Halsell in Congress, the prospects of the country would brighten, and soon our Government would resume its original purity and prosperity. The best policy, in excited times like the present, when the overwhelming Radical majority in Congress and in the North is engaged against the Southern States, is not to be dashed off by the terrible commotion of the elements, but we should look calmly upon the storm. Great excitement never prevails long at a time. The public mind moves like the tide, it acts and reacts, and with any apparent resistance against political evils, often they are corrected by the force of their own intensity. And such will soon be the case in our great nation, notwithstanding the genial influences of the Democratic party are scarcely perceptible on account of its great minority. The Radical tendency is already so intensely evil it will soon kill itself, and while it dashes on to its fury like a vessel upon the tempestuous sea, our party, true to the Constitution, true to the country, and true to the interests of the people, should only cast our anchor, save our vessel, and wait till the tempest is over. When the storm subsides and the political horizon is illumined by the light of reason and sober thought, the great Democratic party will then be in position to redeem the Union, and wipe out the foul stains of Radical domination. P.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BLUE LICKS.

Thompson S. Parks Nominated for the Legislature.

Pursuant to a call of the County Committee, a convention met at the Lower Blue Lick Springs on the 11th of May. All the delegates from the counties of Nicholas and Robertson having assembled, on motion of L. A. Welch, of Mt. Olivet, Judge J. H. Holladay was called to the chair, and W. R. Anno made Secretary. The Chairman then made a few appropriate remarks in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, and explanatory of the object of the convention.

Upon motion of W. V. Prather, a committee of three from each county were appointed by the Chairman on credentials, who, after a few minutes absence, made satisfactory report. Then a motion was made and carried by the Convention, requiring the Chairman to appoint a committee of six, (three from each county,) to fix the basis of representation. The committee being appointed retired, and after their return submitted the following, which was adopted:

That for every fifty voters in each county there be allowed one delegate, consequently entitling the county of Nicholas to thirty-one delegates and that of Robertson to twenty-two.

A motion was then in order for nominations, and John A. Campbell nominated Thompson S. Parks, of Nicholas. James Kenton nominated L. S. Rogers, of Robertson county. There being no other nominations, the ballot was called for, which resulted as follows on the first ballot:

For Parks	32
Rogers	21

It was then moved that a vote for Mr. Parks be taken by acclamation, which was unanimous.

The Committee on Resolutions read the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we indorse the nominations made by this Convention, and also the ticket and platform made at Frankfort on the 22d day of February, and will heartily support the same.

Resolved, That we deplore the refusal to pass the act appropriating $50,000 by the Legislature to the starving poor of the South; and also the adoption of the act making the pay of the members of the General Assembly in gold.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the political advancement of any man that does not commit himself to the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kentucky is a part and parcel of the National Democracy, and not a rebel party, as declared by the Radicals.

Resolved, That we are opposed to radicalism wherever it may exist, and that we are in favor of a general amnesty throughout the South.

Resolved, That the members of this convention return their thanks to Judge Holladay and W. R. Anno for their services on this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be sent to the Carlisle Mercury, Maysville Bulletin, and Louisville COURIER, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion the convention then adjourned.

J. H. HOLLADAY, Chairman.

W. R. ANNO, Secretary.

The Proposed Congressional Convention in the Third District.

ELKTON, KY., May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The Congressional canvass is now attracting much attention, and, owing to the great number of aspirants, the holding of a convention is indispensable. We, in our county, would therefore recommend that a convention be called to meet at Bowling Green on the 3d Monday in June next. This, it appears to us, would give ample time for the holding of county conventions, and we could arrive with some certainty as to whom the majority of the people would prefer. We prefer Bowling Green on account of its position in the District, and the facilities it affords by means of rail to reach it. We, however, merely suggest that point to the District Committee, feeling satisfied they will act for the best. Yours, H.

LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR.

A Tumult Among the Distillers—A Good Thing for Rich Ones—Bad Thing for Poor Men—Who Makes the Money?—Curtailing the Revenue, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LINCOLN CO., KY., May 20, 1867.

A fire-brand thrown in among our distillers, and a total conflagration of all their stills, cribs, &c., &c., could not have more effectually closed their establishments than the late law which requires them to procure a certain late invention of an apparatus called a "meter" of some kind, which is designed to keep "*watch and ward*" over their respective stills. They are each required to purchase one of the "watchmen," at the moderate (?) cost of not less than six hundred dollars, nor more than fifteen hundred!

The result is, that all our distillers have closed their business, being unable to purchase the "meter" at a price *so exorbitant and outrageous!*

Hundreds and thousands of distilleries all over the land, will at once cease operations.

I have talked with several of them, and they say they are determined to cease. In fact, not a single distillery in this section will purchase the aforesaid metre. They agree that if they were to purchase one, in the course of a short time some one would make an "improvement" upon it, (?) and Congress would compel them to buy the "improvement" at an additional cost of as much more, or they would not further require its use, and would leave them in possession of the "thing," minus from six hundred to fifteen hundred dollars.

This is a fine affair for rich men—men who own large distilleries, for they can afford to buy it and even throw it away—but it is virtually saying to the man of moderate means stand back, you are too poor to make ardent spirits. Who realizes the vast profit made on these meters? Is the "best Government on the face of the earth" a sharer in these splendid profits? The people want to know—they have a right to know whether or not their Government is extorting upon them.

The result of the law is a great reduction in the revenue. Let not "those in authority and who have the rule over us," think they will force distillers to purchase the aforesaid "watchman." Time will show that the very thing the said "meter" was designed to accomplish will utterly fail of its object. It may or may not prevent fraud; but one thing is certainly true, the revenue to the Government from the manufacture of spirits will not be increased one dollar by reason of this contrivance, but, on the contrary, will be greatly reduced, and time will show this to be strictly true. The people have their own notion of this matter, and look upon it as another engine of tyranny, that will assist in driving the country down to that condition of hopeless bankruptcy to which it is hastening with a velocity only equaled by the speed of ancient Pagan Rome. RIX RAX.

FROM LOGAN COUNTY.

Circuit Court—Prisoners Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Weather and Crops—Judge Hise's Successor—The Proposed Convention—Bowling Green Suggested—Southern Relief, &c., &c.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., May 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Circuit Court, Judge Rogers presiding, has now been in session two weeks. A large number of criminal cases have been disposed of, among which the robbers of the depot at this place, last winter, were found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years ranging from six to twenty. Each of them was indicted and found guilty in one or more cases. Frankfort will have an excess to its population of eight from one county, and it is sincerely hoped they will be kept there for their full term.

The weather for the past ten days has been rather cool and cloudy. Farmers complain of the *cutworm* in the corn, and the backwardness of the wheat. The frost did no great injury, but its growth is somewhat retarded by the cool weather. A few days of warm sunshine will, no doubt, set it all right.

The number of candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Hise, in this (the Third) Congressional District, renders it necessary for a convention to be held in order that the people of the district may select one who will reflect honor both upon them and upon him. Glasgow has been mentioned by one of your correspondents as the most suitable point and the third Monday in June as the time. In regard to the time, we in this portion of the district, fully agree, but with all deference to him, we would think that Bowling Green, both on account of its geographical relation to the rest of the district, and the facilities for reaching it, a much more eligible point. It is to be hoped that the District Democratic Committee will take into consideration its claims and will call a convention at that place.

Our county men are not deaf to the wail of suffering that comes from our brethren of the far South, and out of our plenty we are daily sending supplies to one or the other portion. May a better day soon dawn upon them.

Yours, truly, E.

Wild Cat Killed in Adair.

COLUMBIA, KY., May 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Nothing since the County Court has been in session has created such great excitement as two young men with dogs our sport in the village bearing a wild cat they had killed. I shall not attempt to describe this uncommon inhabitant, suffice to say it had a short tail and looked every thing else but harmless. Is Adair not a wild cat county?

Yours truly, H.

To Get Up a Rebellion.

The object of such men as Kelly in going South is to get up a rebellion. Hence their incendiary appeals to the negro, to put down the whites. Profiting in the Northern elections, as they did from the New Orleans and Memphis riots, they are anxious for more.

These incendiaries in the South may accomplish what they are after. Man South, is very much like man North. He can endure so much and no more. It was to the great honor of the South, that when Lee surrendered, the rebellion and war were over—which might have been prolonged for years and years in the swamps and morasses of the South, and in its mountains, by guerilla parties, as in Spain, Mexico, and elsewhere.

But, what are we Northern people to gain from all these incendiaries, and incendiarisms? More taxes! Dearer bread and beef! Dearer clothes! More and more debt! A greater standing army! Perhaps another conscription! All these are threatened by these incendiaries.—[N. Y. Express.

[From the Maysville Bulletin.]

Hon. Samuel McKee's Announcement that He will be the Congressman from this District.

We ask attention to the following correspondence, which we have been allowed to publish:

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., May 16, 1867.

Thos. L. Givens, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Can it be possible that Hon. Sam McKee said in your presence, as reported upon the street, that though Mr. Young had beaten him by over a thousand majority, he intended, nevertheless, to be the next representative in Congress from this district? The report is too incredible for belief, and I beg you to say if Mr. McKee made any such announcement in your presence.

Very respectfully, R. H. STANTON.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., May 11, 1867.

Hon. R. H. Stanton.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst., addressed to me, requesting the particulars of a conversation between the Hon. Sam. McKee and myself, is just at hand. In reply, I would state that Mr. McKee was passing through our town on Wednesday last, when I met him upon the street, and being personally acquainted with him, we spoke, and after shaking hands and exchanging the usual courtesies, I inquired of him as to the result of the election. As near as I remember, his reply was: "Young is elected by about one thousand majority, but I will be your next representative in Congress." I told him I hoped he would not be so ungenerous as what he intimated, to which he replied: "That he intended to do right, and would make my party (referring to the Democrats) do the same, and was glad that we had voted for Mr. Young." This conversation occurred upon the street, as I have already stated, during Circuit Court, and within the hearing of several gentlemen, among whom, as I now remember, were Judge Plummer, Mr. Dennis Bell and Dr. R. A. Lightfoot. Yours, most respectfully,

THOS. L. GIVENS.

We hardly know how to characterize this audacious announcement of Mr. McKee. He submitted his claims to reelection to the popular will, and is repudiated by the people by a most decisive and unequivocal vote. And yet he declares that though the people have chosen another, he will, nevertheless, be their next representative. We suppose he means to claim the right to represent the people of this district, notwithstanding two-thirds of the people have said he should not, and although he declared in the canvass he would not contest the seat of Mr. Young if defeated by a majority of the legal voters of the district. He relies upon the readiness of the infamous and law-defying scoundrels who compose a majority of the House of Representatives at Washington to admit him to his seat, in defiance of the expressed wishes of the people; and he is base and mean enough to take it, if not more than ten men in the district had voted for him. Base and corrupt as Congress is, it dare not commit so unblushing and infamous an outrage upon the rights of the people of Kentucky. It would be the crowning act of the many infamies which Congress has committed, and would revolt public sentiment even in the Radical regions of the North.

The Eagle of Saturday last, in stating the fact that Mr. McKee declared he would not contest the seat of Judge Young, says he reserved the opinion that notwithstanding he might not contest the seat, Judge Young would not receive it. What right has he to say that in the absence of any one contesting Judge Young's right to take his seat, Congress will wantonly reject him? That body, unscrupulous as it is, will not probably take such action unless prompted to do so by an appeal from Mr. McKee to admit him as the representative. Some pretext will be given by Mr. McKee for the action of Congress, and he will not scruple to find it in the Democratic vote by which he was defeated. To show that he can have no rightful grounds of objection to Mr. Young, by reason of any connection with the rebellion, we quote the following remarks of Mr. Green from the Eagle of Saturday last:

"We would not be misunderstood in this matter. We have not a scintilla of evidence that Judge Young has committed any act that any court would decide as forfeiting any of his rights as a citizen; or any act that would justify his exclusion from that body by Congress even under the rigid test oath required of its members. And in the absence of any proof to the contrary we cheerfully accept Judge Young's statements, that he has neither participated in the rebellion or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States. Captain McKee, until he met with Judge Young at Prestonburg, had stated in all of his speeches that that gentleman had remained in Prestonburg six weeks during the time John S. Williams was organizing his troops at that place; and eventually replied to Judge Young's explanation that he had gone to Prestonburg to bring away an afflicted relative, that it his brother-in-law had epileptic fits for six weeks, he did not think at the end of that time he would be worth bringing away. He did not repeat this to Judge Young's face, and for very shame did not allude to it afterward. The fact is that Judge Young remained in Prestonburg not quite four days, and left just as soon as his relative was able to travel, and before the mustering in of Williams' forces was commenced. And his going to Vermont was induced by well founded fears of arrest by Dr. Sharpe, then acting as Provost Marshal of Bath county, and who permitted his zeal to lead him into excesses condemned by the firmest Union men in Kentucky. He was in the habit of making arrests without any legal authority whatever, generally selecting as his objects peaceable citizens, against whom there was no charge except that they were supposed to sympathize with the rebellion. In a case of such an arrest, Judge Young, who was County Judge of Bath, was applied to for a writ of habeas corpus, and issued it, as he was in duty bound to do. For this he was threatened with arrest by Dr. Sharpe, and left the State to avoid the unpleasant consequences. It is nonsense to say, as Capt. McKee does, that no loyal man was in danger of arrest for what was the fate of Jacob, Huston, Wood, Shipman, and many other good and true Union men? Since out of these two incidents is to be manufactured the charge that Judge Young has given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, it is but due to him that this true statement of the facts should be made."

Farmer's Club.

The Farmer's Club met at the usual hour on Saturday, President Wm. R. Estill in the chair.

Major Viley reported that the Farmer's Exchange would pay half the rent for a room to hold the meetings of each society.

DISCUSSION—CORN PLANTING.

Mr. Hughes prepares ground well; drops four grains to the hill in strong land; thins out to three stalks, weaker land thins to two; lays over with one horse plow, and plants four or five inches deep; covers with bull tongue; prefers this mode to hoes; does not like corn planters; never soaks corn before planting; thinks soaking does well in damp weather. Likes to break up his land just before planting; uses Carey plow in cultivating the crop. Does not use cultivators. Runs at first plowing a furrow in the center, then runs the bar of the plow next to the corn. Plows it from three to six times, according to the season and need of the corn; does not like to plow corn after it gets up a little. Has planted corn in March and saved it from frost; but seasons have so changed that later planting is now necessary. Late planting gives the corn a better start. Prefers yellow corn for feeding cattle. Never cultivates the same ground in corn more than three years in succession, usually plants corn one year, then cultivates with wheat or rye, then corn again.

Mr. Vanmeter thinks the corn planter a good implement; thinks a careful hand will not miss any hills, as he can hear the corn drop. Corn ought to be cut through a fan before dropping.

Mr. Gibson agrees with Mr. Vanmeter in regard to the corn planter.

Mr. Vanmeter thinks the corn planter will put the corn in the ground so that no clods will obstruct the growth of the corn. It leaves the ground in such condition that the rain will not wash the corn up, and the moles do not get at it so readily.

Mr. Vanmeter agrees with Mr. Hughs as to the preparation of the ground.

Mr. Allen never plants corn without soaking it in boiling hot water. Stir, the corn as he puts the hot water on it until the corn is covered with it. Lets it stay in the water for two or three hours; then spreads it out, covers it with blankets, and in twenty four hours it is ready for planting.—[Lex. Obs. & Rep.

Damaged Crops.

[From the Searcy (White county, Ark.) Citizen, 11th.]

We regretted to learn that the late cool nights have considerably retarded the growth of the cereals. Corn has been tinged by frost, giving a yellowish mark thereon. However, the warm weather is not too far distant, this failing may yet be remedied, as it is as yet, not materially hurt. The worst loss will be on the [illegible], but upon close examination the [illegible] ...ier will behold ... of devastation, and a sorry unde growth generally. Oats are rather more prosperous than wheat or corn, yet it is not as favorable upon the whole as could be expected ... the want of warm days. Cotton, so far, has been but little looked after, and but few acres are as yet planted. We hear of some instances where it had been planted, ... a very wise act ... the corn crop far exceeds that of cotton. As the people are ... upon a state of uncertainty, they all think that by having plenty of corn and meat ... can be ... advantage. From ... far, very far, be ... usual time ... weather should ... clear up soon, but the growth is anticipated by the country people. This, however, is nought but gloomy anticipations, to be attributed to the dilapidated condition of our political affairs.

The Fate of an Agitator.

Jedediah K. Hayward was most severely punished by the Mayor of this city, when he was denied the honor of an indictment and a grand State trial. He merely chastised him with a ... and then gagged him in the sum of $100 and turned him loose. No action could have been wiser than this, and none could have more completely stripped the hapless Hayward of all claims to martyrdom. He will now be remembered merely as an ... individual who modestly set up ... regards himself as inferior to the African race, and ... after promising to find the "C..." with "Massachusetts boys" to ... his sable superiors, was himself brought to ... punishment by the Mayor of this ... city, and made to prove, before he could exercise himself from the ... that, in fact, "as wise as a serpent," he was as "harmless as a dove." Shorn of his glory, and thoroughly muzzled, he will only be remembered as an unhappy attorney, whose morbid admiration of the negro brought him to grief, and made him the laughing stock of both races.—[Richmond Times.

Alabama Finances.

[Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

We are gratified to be able to state that Alabama has renewed and paid the interest on her foreign debt, partially suspended by the late war. Funds have been remitted, through the agency of the Bank of Mobile, to meet the State bond coupons due abroad in June and July.

It will be remembered that during the war, when this port was blockaded, the State managed, through the assistance of James Magee, Esq., the British Consul then at this port, to get a specie fund on board of an English man-of-war, for the purpose of paying her British creditors. Mr. Magee for this service to English capitalists lost his office, the Government of Great Britain, strangely enough, recalling him for that act.

The present action places the credit of Alabama on the highest footing.

J. Wilkes Booth Alive.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 16th May.]

The following letter to the Picayune, from Galveston, throws additional light on the strange statement we some days since noticed:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 10, 1867.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune:

Notwithstanding two years have elapsed since the assassination of President Lincoln, and the subsequent capture and death, as it was officially announced, of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, you are doubtless aware of the fact that there are many persons who, during all this time, have doubted and still doubt the identity of the party alleged to be Booth; and believe the identical, bona fide John Wilkes Booth to be in existence still.

Since my arrival here I have met and gained the following information from Captain J. R. Johnson, who has recently returned from China and the East Indies, and whose name is well known to many of the citizens of New Orleans. Knowing him as I have for a number of years, and always have found him a man of veracity, I can vouch for the truthfulness of his statement the substance of which is as follows:

While lying at anchor in the port of Calcutta, British India, prior to starting on our homeward voyage, in the latter part of December, 1866, my attention was attracted by the arrival of a magnificent clipper ship—the most beautiful model I ever saw—carrying British colors, and which dropped her anchor only a few rods from my vessel. I soon ascertained she was called the "Bird of the Ocean," and was commanded by the notorious Lieut. W. Martin Tolbert. Having been well acquainted with him during the war, I dispatched a messenger to apprise him of my close proximity, and requested an interview. In reply he invited me to "come on board at once," which I did. After half an hour spent in social intercourse over a bottle of wine, in her elegantly fitted up cabin, he very politely begged to be excused, stating he had business in the city which demanded his immediate attention, promising me he would visit my ship in the evening.

The evening wore along, and I had given him up coming for the night, and was making preparations to turn into my hammock when the splash of oars greeted my ears, and in a few moments more the captain stepped upon my deck, accompanied by another young gentleman whom I recognized as Mr. Robert Troth (formerly an engineer in the Confederate navy.) The first remark Tolbert made was this: "Wake up, Johnson, you are boarded by pirates." From my knowledge of the man, I knew he was in for a night's sport, and decided to let him have his full swing. After reaching the cabin, assuming a confidential manner, said he: "Capt. Johnson, you and I have always been friends, and I have come on board your ship to have a 'good time' with you. I have just won a bet of five hundred pounds in Calcutta, from one of my Boston friends. When I was here, just six months ago, lacking two days, I laid a wager of £500 sterling that Wilkes Booth was alive, which was accepted and the money staked. The conditions were that I was to furnish the proof of the fact inside of six months. Two men were selected by my adversary to accompany me, their expenses to be paid by the loser. We have just got back to day; and those two men, after being duly sworn, said "they had seen J. Wilkes Booth, the actor; had conversed with him, and that he is alive and enjoying excellent health." The judges, after debating the question at length, finally rendered a decision in my favor, and the money was handed over forthwith. Booth's whereabouts is known to five persons only who know that he is Booth. He is living in obscurity, far from his native land, and is perfectly safe, as his disguise is so complete that his own brother would not recognize him. I sailed from Calcutta on the following day, and have not heard from the dashing young ex-lieutenant since. What he told me made a deep impression on my mind. I pondered over the matter on my return voyage, and must say that I firmly believe Booth is alive, and Capt. W. M. Tolbert knows where he is.

The above are almost verbatim his own words, and comment is unnecessary by me.

Respectfully, etc., your obedient servant,

ANDREW M. WILSON.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

DEATH OF ELIJAH HISE.—The telegraph announces that Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, committed suicide ... on Monday, ... pistol. ... lawyer ... (N. H.) Democrat.

From the ... the letter of ... general tone of ... tended ... ly acceptive, of the K... be possible that ... tempted to be forced on K... of Congress. It will not ... We are strong enough in Kentucky to ... the State against the whole ... combined. The Democracy is stronger than the third party, the Radicals, and the ... combined. But when the day comes, when it comes all the third party ... to us.

And it is to this they add "rebel disfranchisement," they will get beat. The only hope of the Radicals is to have enough bayonets at the polls to keep the people from voting.—[Lexington Observer and Reporter.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier suggests that the Congressional District Convention should meet in Glasgow on the third Monday in June. The time will ... well, but we prefer Bowling Green to Glasgow, and as far as we can learn, this is the preference of the Democracy of Todd, Logan, Simpson, and Warren. We suggest Bowling Green as the point, and the third Monday in June as the time, and hope it will meet the approbation of the editors of the Bowling Green Gazette and the Glasgow Times.—[Russellville Herald.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.—The Democracy of Logan county are requested to attend a county meeting in Russellville on next Monday (being County Court day), for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention, to meet in Bowling Green on the 3d Monday in June, to nominate a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise. It is hoped that every district in the county will be fully represented in the county meeting next Monday.—Russellville Herald.

LAND SOLD.—B. F. Brinelly sold 222 acres, near Riddell's Mills, to Uncle Sam. Ewalt, at $125 per acre. Improvements very indifferent. Whisky has made Uncle Sam's Jack. A few years ago he was penniless.

Charles C. and Rod. ... sold 25 acres of the Minor Hiber place, adjoining Horace Miller's farm, to ... at $ ... per acre. The doctor intends erecting a residence upon the grounds.—Paris Kentuckian.

The protracted meeting in the Christian Church at Cynthiana, under the ministry of Elder John A. Gano, assisted by Elder ..., the pastor of the church, closed on Sunday. During the meeting there were thirteen accessions to the Church.—Paris Kentuckian.

James Webb has been nominated by the Democracy of Crittenden county for the Kentucky Legislature.

Singular Prediction.

We have received from an acquaintance intelligence of a singular prediction made some days ago by a gentleman who lived upon the Rolling Fork in this county, but is now dead. The narrator relates that he had been sick for some time past; had, to all appearances, expired, and preparations were made to give him the customary burial. Notice of his decease was given to friends and neighbors, a coffin was procured, and the body was just being placed within it, when the apparently dead man opened his eyes and clearly and distinctly stated, that on Thursday (the 17th inst.) the world would come to an end. With this prophecy the lips closed, the eyes assumed the customary stony stare, and after a reasonable time had elapsed, the burial was proceeded with, the body being cold and certainly lifeless. As the time for the termination of terrestrial affairs has already expired, we presume there must have been some mistake as to dates, but of this we are not sure. We simply give the incident as told to us.

We may also, in this connection, relate another incident of somewhat similar nature. A young lady, by the name of Brown, who died recently near Hustonville, Lincoln county, had, as we are reliably informed, a dream just prior to her decease, wherein she, in spiritual guise, approached the gates of the celestial city, and saw within large numbers of little children. Few persons of mature age were to be seen, and not a single preacher was visible. While engaged in contemplating the wondrous scene, she imagined she saw a minister, Rev. J. A. B., who, we believe, formerly was a student at this place and is now engaged in the ministry, approach the gate and knock for admittance. An angel inquired who was there. Upon being informed that it was the Rev. Mr. B., the angel replied that "he could not get in under any circumstances." On her return toward earth, she met Rev. Mr. W., of Hustonville, Ky., going in the direction of the pearly city, but was unable to tell whether he was admitted or not. Shortly after the recital of this dream the young lady died.

We give the dream just as told us, and while we, of course, look upon it as the offspring of an imagination agitated by approaching dissolution, yet it is singular and wonderful.—[Danville Gazette.

I. T. Martin, Esq.

We had the pleasure of a call last week from I. T. Martin, Esq., the nominee for the State Legislature in the Harrison District. Mr. Martin is a gentleman of fine attainments, thoroughly versed in the political history of the country, and will be a true representative of the true men of his district. During the war an incident occurred which illustrates the character of the man: At the election in 1863, he approached the polls for the purpose of voting. "Sir, if you vote I will arrest you," said the officer of a squad of negro soldiers, who were guarding the polls at the time at Cynthiana. "Arrest and be d—d; I vote the Democratic ticket," he replied, as he crowded through and recorded his vote. Immediately he was seized by the negro soldiers and hurried off to the block house, where, by conversation with the guards, Mr. Martin so won upon them that the officer in command exclaimed: "You had better turn that man out, if you don't want all the soldiers to desert."—[Paris Kentuckian.

We have looked over our Radical exchanges with considerable care, but, so far as we have observed, not one of them has heard of the Kentucky election. Will the Mercer please to announce that Kentucky sends nine Democrats to Congress, and charge this office?—[Manchester (N. H.) Democrat.

A DIVORCE CASE IN HIGH LIFE.

A Rich Widower Marries an Accomplished Widow—On the Bridal Tour the Bride Catches Cold—The Husband Cold all the Time—Tough Beefsteaks, Want of Fire and a Feather Bed Render the Wife's Life Intolerable, and She Seeks a Divorce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

For the past two days Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court No. 1, has been occupied in hearing the case of Elizabeth H. Thomas vs. Benjamin F. Thomas, being a suit for divorce from the holy bonds of matrimony, &c. The parties have been married about two years. Mr. Thomas is a well known citizen of the city, in good circumstances, and a lawyer by profession. He was a widower, with two daughters growing up, and is about forty-five years of age. Mrs. Thomas was a widow of some thirty five years, with a daughter of seven or eight. She is very intellectual, having received a first rate education. At the time of her marriage she was on a visit to her relatives in Syracuse, New York. Her home was in Moline, Illinois. The parties "met by chance." They were traveling to the East on a steamboat in August, 1864, when they were mutually smitten with each other's charms, and formed an acquaintance. When they separated, the image of the fair widow haunted the imagination of the lonely widower, and he had no peace of mind until he saw her again. He visited her in November, and once again afterward, and in March, 1865, they were married. The lady was proud of her husband, and took him on a tour to show him to her relatives in various parts of the country. The first chill that her affection received was in this tour, when she caught cold and could not have a fire. Her next shock was from a tough beef-steak, seasoned with lard. The deadly stab was the husband's refusal to furnish her with a feather bed. A killing blow was his unkindness to her sisters; but the most unkindest cut of all was his reticence at the dinner table; he did not help her to the mutton chops; failed to pass the potatoes; neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These insufferable indignities preyed upon her health and wrecked her peace of mind, and she appealed to the law for redress. But let her tell her own story from the witness stand.

"I was married to defendant on the 11th of March, 1865, at Syracuse, New York. Within two weeks after our marriage we were joined by my little daughter, at Syracuse. We went to New York, and after remaining there five days returned to Syracuse, and the next day started for Milwaukee, by way of Cleveland and Chicago. I was taken sick on the way to Chicago, and received no attention from my husband. At Milwaukee I was taken very sick, and during the time received no attention from my husband. I was cold and needed fire, but had to do without it. My husband knew that I was sick, and never called a physician. My little girl was also sick. I was sick nearly all the time. The weather was very cold. When we arrived at the Adams' House, in Chicago, on our return, I told my husband I must have a fire. We had a fire that night. I sent for a physician, who said I could not go on the next day. We arrived at Moline, Illinois, and remained there a week, and my mother sent for a physician. We left Moline for St. Louis. When we arrived here it was very cold. We walked up to the Lindell Hotel. We remained there five days, and never had a fire; he said it would cost a dollar a day, and was too expensive. I had taken cold, and was unable to speak above a whisper. When I was sick in Chicago, he said one morning that I looked as if I was going to die, and I was very near it. At the boarding house here I had fire all the time. We boarded at the corner of Eighth and Olive streets. Since the time of the arrival of my little girl he has never addressed me by name, and was barely civil; but would point to what he wanted at the table. For two or three weeks after my brother came to settle the matter he was more civil. During the whole winter I was absent only three times—once I attended the theater, at another time a tableau exhibition at Mrs. Reynolds's, and another at Mrs. Larkin's. He has never denied that I have been a true and faithful wife. When I asked him if he had been a true and faithful husband he said "as good as I deserved." On one occasion after I had been out late there was no fire and no light. I asked him if that was the way he did. He said he thought I was going to be absent all night. I asked him to treat me better. I have mended his clothes and turned his stockings so they were ready to put on, and did everything to make him comfortable.

"On the 1st of April we went to keeping house. He said we were going to Mrs. Combers' house, and told me to get my things ready, and said he hoped I would not eat up so much; I asked him for money to buy ice; he complained, but finally gave me a little money; when I went to the masquerade he said no virtuous woman would attend a masquerade; he said if he went to the masquerade he would go with Venus; on one occasion he seemed so badly that I felt my life was in danger; when I was sick he came to the door and said perhaps I had better send for a doctor—perhaps I had better send for Mr. Larkin; he refused to tell me what his intentions were about going to housekeeping; he was making preparations to go to the country; I asked him what he was going to do; he said he was going to the country and I might do as I liked; he asked me if I was going with him; I said I was willing to go wherever he would treat me as a wife; that I would do anything if he would treat me as a wife, but that I could not live with him in the country while he treated me in such a manner. He went to the country on Wednesday, and I remained until Saturday. His table was not provided with proper food; not such as I needed; I wanted better. He objected to having the steak seasoned with butter, and said I should use lard. The beef steaks were generally very tough. After I came back from Moline I did the marketing. With five dollars I furnished the table for sixteen days, and bought a coffee pot, a saucepan and a pie pan out of the money. At the end of that time I asked him for money. He said he would do the marketing himself; that he knew what became of the money; that I was investing it in United States bonds. I sold my guitar to buy a winter dress. For more than a hundred times when I asked him for money he said I was investing it in United States bonds."

The lady continued her complaints at great length, recalling all the little asperities of married life, and dwelling upon the stingy disposition of her lord. The cross-examination occupied the whole of yesterday morning, but there was no glaring act of cruelty or ill treatment elicited. She complained of his want of politeness at the table; of his refusal to get a feather bed for her; of his putting her out of the kitchen on one occasion when she wanted to get breakfast for him; of his refusal to pay a dry goods bill of $31 75; but the general complaint was coldness—want of fire—a deficiency of calorie. She wanted fire when the weather was warm enough to have the windows open.

Mrs. Elder was sworn for the plaintiff, and testified to the lady-like deportment of Mrs. Thomas, and the reticence and coldness of the husband.

Mr. Thomas G. Reyburn, one of the defenders of Boston in 1814, also testifies to the same facts, and so did several other witnesses.

Mr. Thomas now took the stand, and gave a detailed account of the second series of his married life. He said, after the marriage they went on a bridal tour to visit the relatives of the bride; went to New York, to Cleveland, to Chicago, to Milwaukee and to Moline, and in April came to St. Louis. He stated that on the tour he provided his wife with everything she wanted; that in Chicago, where she had a brother, he sent for her brother's physician, who prescribed for her and he administered the medicine during the night; that he paid the doctor's bill; also sent for a physician in Moline and paid the bill; had never used the violent words alleged in the complaint, but always treated her kindly. Never refused to give her money, but invariably gave her more than she asked for; denied the charge of parsimony in furnishing his table; had a farm in the country and raised vegetables and kept two cows there to furnish milk and butter; dressed her well; dressed her daughter better than his own daughters; objected to repeating the harsh language she had used to him on several occasions; had never charged her with unchaste conduct; believed her to be a pure and chaste woman. She had lived with him several days after she filed her petition for divorce, and he knew nothing of her intention. The statement of Mr. Thomas was quite lengthy, but rather entertaining. He appeared to entertain a high regard for his wife, but objected to being encumbered with her relatives; said he married her in order to have a head to his family, and some one to take care of his daughters, but did not marry the whole family of old maids and widows.

A decision in the case has not yet been given.

Special Orders from Gen. Sheridan.

HEAD'QRS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 16, 1867.

Special Orders, No. 43.]

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

Until further orders, no fire arms will be permitted to be carried, either openly or secretly, by any persons in the city of New Orleans, except such as may be authorized or required by law to carry the same, in the execution of their official duties.

The Mayor of the city will give such instructions to the police as may be necessary to insure a strict enforcement of this order; and any persons found violating it will be subject to trial and punishment by military commission.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

OUR FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.—The New York Times thus speaks of business in the great commercial metropolis:

Business is dull; prices are so exorbitant that labor, which commands enormous wages, can scarcely earn a living; the profits of all branches of industry have fallen off, and everybody begins to feel comparatively poor. Evidences of this are seen in every direction. There is nothing like the expenditure among business men, or in society or private life, that was witnessed a year ago. The park is no longer crowded with showy equipages. Costly dinners, extravagant displays of wealth at evening parties, lavish expenditures for luxury in dress no longer characterize our fashionable circles. All this is apparent, and indicates unmistakably a very different state of things from what has existed hitherto since the war. Men no longer look upon taxation as a trifle. They feel it as a burden, growing heavier and heavier, instead of lighter, every day. The returns of incomes in this city will not be one-half what it was last year, and the same thing is said to be true throughout the country.

GONE TO ROME.—Rev. J. M. Lancaster, pastor of the Catholic Church in this city, left on Wednesday last for Rome, to attend the Convocation of Prelates to be held in the Holy City during the summer. He will sail from New York on the 25th. Father Lancaster will carry with him the good wishes of our entire community for a pleasant voyage and a safe return. We understand he contemplates being absent about three months.—[Frankfort Yeoman.